

The Maine Farmer

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC, ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

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No. 18.

Maine Farmer.

It cost the country \$1,500,000 to stamp out contagious pleuro-pneumonia. There is not now a vestige of it left in the country, so reports Secretary Rusk.

The Turner Center creamery paid patrons 27 1/2 cents a pound net for their January butter. Its business for the month amounted to \$13,155.81. Pretty good business for midwinter.

How much ought a cow or an ox to be fed? Never quite as much as they will eat is our rule. How shall you know? "Keep your eye peeled" and give mental attention to the business. Feeding is an intellectual exercise with a little labor with the fork thrown in.

A correspondent of *Hoar's Dairyman* writes that he is "beginning to doubt whether it was intended for the cow to have water within twenty inches of her mouth for six months of the year." Evidently that man is doing some thinking. There is room for the wisest to still learn.

Canada will make an immense display of her cheese products at the World's Fair. They have already made a cheese for the occasion that measures six feet in thickness and nine feet in diameter. Wisconsin has taken steps to make a bigger one. New York has set aside \$10,000 of her World's Fair appropriation in aid of a representation of her dairy interests, and Illinois asks for \$20,000 for a like purpose.

The Ayshire Breeders' Association has been unable to raise the \$5,000 necessary to place representatives of this breed in the Columbian dairy test, and also unable to secure twenty-five cows, and hence abandons the idea of entering the test. This conclusion was reached at its recent meeting at New York. Special premiums will be offered for Ayshires shown in the regular classification. The test and the failure of the Ayshire breeders to enter the contest leaves the fair a walk-over for the Jerseys. The test will be shorn of much of its importance by this failure of two of the important dairy breeds of cows to show their strength.

The World's Fair management has made a wise and timely decision that no teams shall be admitted to Jackson Park unless the one-horse wagons have wheels with three-inch tires and the wagons drawn by two horses have tires not less than four inches wide. The regulation is deemed necessary to the good order of the roads constructed by the management, which are intended only for six months' service, and not for permanent use. Narrow tires would soon cut them up and reduce them to bad condition long before the close of the Fair. The order went into effect last week, and, though thirty days' notice had been given, it was found that few if any of the owners of vehicles had complied with the regulation. As a consequence 300 to 400 wagons were sent to the shops "all at once" to be fitted with the wider tires, which can be done without the making of new wheels.

The friends of agricultural education in the Connecticut are rallying to an effort to look after their own affairs in this particular direction: The land grant fund of '62 was loaned to Sheffield Scientific School, and the annual appropriations since provided for have gone in the same direction. Now, the farmers of the state under the lead of J. H. Hale, now in the legislature, and Dr. George A. Bowen, Master of the State Grange, ask that the benefits of these funds be given in aid of the Storrs Agricultural School, where its effects may be more directly and intimately realized in the education for which the funds were designed. A hearing before the committee is being held this March 9, at which State Master Bowen has marshalled a throng of the farmers of the state interested that their rights in these funds shall be recognized and that the farmers of the state shall thereby secure the advantages designed by these magnificent government grants. The results of this action will be watched with a wide interest.

Through the courtesy of John Gardner & Co., Seed Growers, of 21 North 13th Street, Philadelphia, we present a fine illustration of the "American Belle" rose, which is a new and choice variety, pink-colored, from the "American Beauty," and the grandest acquisition to the rose family in many years. It has created a great sensation in the floral world, and been a prize winner at recent exhibitions in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati. The color of the flower is a deep, clear pink, without the slightest tinge of blue even after being cut for a few days. Instead of turning bluish as the "Beauty" does with age, the "Belle" becomes still more pink as the flowers get older. In the bud stage the color of the flower is deeper, but as it expands the pink shade becomes pure and distinct, making it a fit companion for the "Beauty," to which beautiful variety it is an auxiliary or companion, and not a competitor. The beautiful fragrance of the "Beauty," the sweetest of any rose known, is also possessed by the "Belle" in an equal degree.

COMPUTING THE COST.

In another column the Messrs. Crane of Winthrop, make a carefully computed statement of the cost of keeping their fine herd of Jersey cows the past year. They are careful feeders and their records of work are always kept in a manner to show at all times just what they are about and just what results are realized, while the aggregate receipts are alike creditable to the herd and to their management.

In the item, however, of "net profit per cow, \$17.10," there is a matter calling for examination, and which is involved in questions of profit in connection with the feeding of all stock on the farm. The Messrs. Crane are eminently successful in securing a large average yearly income from their herd, yet the net profit they give is small, amounting with their nine cows to only \$153.90. This it is at once seen is an insignificant figure compared with what they will readily admit they are actually realizing from their dairymen. Here is a discrepancy between the book-keeping and the returns the cows are furnishing to their owners. The same appears in a modified manner in many bulletins from the experiment stations in which profits of feeding are involved. A noted farmer of our state who years ago had become wealthy in carrying on the specialty of growing steers was asked how he made his money. "I do not know," he replied, "unless it was by feeding steers at a loss." Here was the problem—the cost of pasturing, feeding and fattening the steers, figured as usually done and as the Messrs. Crane and others compute the cost of feeding their cows, would in every case make the steers cost more than they were worth. Yet this man got rich at the business. Where is the error?

The error comes in from computing pasturage, hay, and other fodders grown on the farm at market values instead of cost prices. Cost and market value are two factors that many times are widely different. If we would know what it costs to keep a cow or steer on the farm we must figure the different items at cost prices not market values. In the bounty of Maine grass fields it does not cost \$15 to produce the ton of hay that is fed to the cows. Hence that item has nothing whatever to do with the value of that hay on the market. Station experimenters in comparing the profits of ensilage with hay as a fodder have grown the corn and figured the ensilage at exact cost, and then in making the comparison have figured the hay at what it was worth in the market. Such calculations have been only misleading to farmers who were producing the hay fed on their own farms. The pasturage on land worth more than ten dollars an acre actually costs but a small part of the five dollars a cow at which it is usually set down in these computations. Had the wealthy farmer with his steers or the Messrs. Crane with their cows entered their home produced products—hay, pasturage and grain, in their account at only actual cost of production a net balance would have been shown that would correspond with the real value of the operation to the owners. If we would know the cost of feeding stock we have only to figure the cost of the material fed. If a country clergyman has the hay and oats given him on which he feeds his horse the cost to him could in no sense be set down as the value of the feed.

As to the estimates of the cost of hay on the farm, growers differ widely, but probably not more so than is the actual cost itself. But it is not necessary to discuss this matter in this article. We only wish at this time to call attention to an error that has been a stumbling block to many a farmer.

We invite meanwhile, other farmers to give us the figures on their dairy work. While there is properly much said on the necessity for weeding out the poor cows we claim that actual results among our Maine dairymen give a footing that is also creditable to the operator. So let's have a seance over the profits of the dairy business in the state, these spring months. The Messrs. Crane have set a good example. Who will follow next? Chickens are not the only stock on the farm that are proving profitable. Pass along the figures.

It was with much pleasure we acknowledge the gift of two very handsome rolls of butter made by Mrs. Roberts of this city, a lady eighty-three years of age. The butter is of a delicate straw color and delicious to the taste; it cannot be excelled, and younger hands could not have molded them in a more appetizing shape. The cow from which this butter is made is owned by Mr. James Livingston and takes rank with the best, giving from eleven to twelve quarts of milk a day. After supplying the family needs Mrs. Roberts made four and one-half pounds of butter from the cream saved in two days. Can anyone do better?—*Calais Advertiser.*

On account of bad roads potatoes are not coming into market in Arrostook, very freely and the prices of last week are still being paid, viz., \$2.00 for Hebrons and Rose; \$1.75 for Dakota Reds. The present prices are probably as high as will be paid this season as the advent of the spring months the trade is now largely supplied by vessel stock and the Arrostook trade is diverted from the railroad to the wharves.



"AMERICAN BELLE" ROSE.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF MAINE.

BY I. C. LIBBY.

Mr. Editor: In my busy life I almost forgot the many readers of the *Maine Farmer*, who for a term of years read my reports, and frequently took ample stock in my advice to the Maine cattle men. I wish to say a few words in regard to our great live stock interests. The future outlook for higher prices on all classes of live stock is very flattering. In some sections fifty per cent. more is furnished a large percentage of beef and mutton, not only to Eastern sections of the United States, but other sections of the globe, has been infested with heavy snow falls, blizzards, and intense cold to such an extent as to cause a very large percentage of deaths among the cattle and sheep. The Milk River Valley, Montana, a section famous for fat cattle and finer mutton, has suffered severely. In some sections fifty per cent. more of the cattle have perished. Horses and sheep will dig and paw for grass if the snow is deep; but cattle not possessed with this natural instinct, stand and curl up, and as the thermometer ranges down into the forties they freeze to death. On our ranches in Montana we have not come out unsathed. One storm, or blizzard, cost us 300 sheep on each ranch; several of our cattle have died; yet with our New England pecuniary of building corrals and sheep sheds in which to house our stock, we are better off than our neighbors. My sons, who are on the ranches, think of the 32,000 sheep we are keeping, we shall lose 2000, and of the 1000 cattle 50 will perish. We have already fed over 1000 tons of hay, an unusual thing to do in Montana.

The above facts, taking into consideration with the fact that this winter, with the rise on beef and mutton, and some other factors, has been infested with heavy snow falls, blizzards, and intense cold to such an extent as to cause a very large percentage of deaths among the cattle and sheep. The Milk River Valley, Montana, a section famous for fat cattle and finer mutton, has suffered severely. In some sections fifty per cent. more of the cattle have perished. Horses and sheep will dig and paw for grass if the snow is deep; but cattle not possessed with this natural instinct, stand and curl up, and as the thermometer ranges down into the forties they freeze to death. On our ranches in Montana we have not come out unsathed. One storm, or blizzard, cost us 300 sheep on each ranch; several of our cattle have died; yet with our New England pecuniary of building corrals and sheep sheds in which to house our stock, we are better off than our neighbors. My sons, who are on the ranches, think of the 32,000 sheep we are keeping, we shall lose 2000, and of the 1000 cattle 50 will perish. We have already fed over 1000 tons of hay, an unusual thing to do in Montana.

How can we arrange road work and taxes so as to remedy the present defects that are to be found upon all of our roads? The farmer who lives upon one of these roads pays a tax in proportion to the value of his property as the one upon the main highway, where the amount of travel keeps in good condition the most of the time, and little breaking through snow is ever done in winter that it is of as much or more importance to have good roads then as during the rest of the year. We have had but little snow and only one drifting storm at the present writing (Feb. 22) yet there are many roads throughout the State that are unfit for travel.

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milk or injure the health of my cattle. This building will be cheaply made, with a good high platform, on which the animal can lie down and keep dry and clean. It will be boarded on its sides with matched boards, with a tight roof. The whole outlay will not be over \$1,500. It will be a shed, tight and warm, yet away from the hay and grain.

There are some facts cropping out each day that make it more apparent that the great success of Maine dairymen will depend on the neatness exercised in the care of the cows. It is becoming a well established fact in the markets of the world that the State of Maine can produce many articles of food not to be excelled on the globe, namely, apples, canned corn, butter, cheese, and condensed milk; yet in the preservation of milk at our condensed milk factories, strange results are becoming apparent. Milk to be first-class and susceptible of preserving so it will keep in any climate, must be purity itself. It is becoming apparent that the food consumed by the cow has all to do with giving character to her product. The question, cleanliness, for your animals, and purity of food.

For the Maine Farmer.

ABOUT ROADS.

BY E. C. DOW.

Having read the different views of many upon the question of good roads that is now receiving so much attention throughout the whole country, I have been surprised that the most important side of the question, especially to the Maine farmers, has been overlooked by a large part of the writers who have taken part in the discussion. I refer to the condition of our roads in winter. Any method of road making, or repairing, that does not improve winter travelling can not become of material benefit to the inhabitants of Maine's country towns. Such a large part of our marketing is done in winter that it is of as much or more importance to have good roads then as during the rest of the year. We have had but little snow and only one drifting storm at the present writing (Feb. 22) yet there are many roads throughout the State that are unfit for travel.

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or else be so constructed that it will not give the snow to drift. Say, brother farmers, in this am I not right?

For the Maine Farmer.

A GOOD DAIRY RECORD.

BY SAMUEL CRANE & SONS.

Mr. Editor: You asked me at Turner to give you the cost of keeping a cow for one year. We began the year 1892 with nine cows and heifers. They were all dry at some portions of the year. The total income derived from the cows during the year, from milk, cream and butter was—\$496.44 Six calves—16.00

\$511.44 I did not reckon the amount of milk and butter used in the family. We make the butter used, and use an average of 5 lbs. per week, which at 25 cts. per lb. would amount to \$62.50. We average 2 qts. of milk per day, at 3 cts. per qt., \$21.90. The \$511.44 were for amount actually sold. Now, add \$62.50 for butter and \$21.90 for milk, and we find \$595.84. I bought in Feb. '92 a short for \$3.50, and sold him in May for \$11.64; another one for \$5.00, kept wholly on skim milk, for \$14. The first one was fattened on more than half milk, so that I charge one-half of profit to that—\$3.07. On the other one I got \$8.40; then I bought six for \$13.50, fed them while on milk and sold three for \$18.35, and now have the other three that will average 200 lbs. apiece, which I have sold for 10 cts. per lb. On the whole, I shall charge the pigs about \$20 for the milk. The whole amount, then, for skim milk is \$31.40. So, I shall realize from all sources the sum of \$719.74, or an average of almost \$80 per cow. I have not sold my products at a fancy price, not as to the cost of keeping the herd.

I have been a buyer of hay for several years, and I never could buy a good article, delivered in my barn, except last year, much less than \$15 per ton. May, 9 mos., at \$15 per ton—\$24.30 Short 2 qts. per day, 9 mos.—3.60 Cotton seed meal, 2 qts. per day, 10 mos.—10.00 Pasturing—10.00 Total—\$52.90 I have reckoned the shorts at \$20 per ton, and the cotton seed meal at \$30, but I have bought it for less, but reckon it for ease. I have fed sweet corn fodder, and I had previously sold the cars and rowen, so I charge that to pasturing. Net profit per cow, \$17.10 above all cost. They were fed 12 lbs. of hay per day, and 4 qts. of grain at two feeds. The grain was all bought at current prices. They had access to water any time. They watered when in the barn, and I find it makes a difference, not only with the health of the animal, but an increase of profit in turning them out to water. Such is the record of our herd for '92.

For the Maine Farmer.

FEEDERS' COLUMN.

Meal Ration for Cows.

Editor *Maine Farmer*: I am very much interested in the Feeders' Column. Am feeding cotton seed meal and good bright oats and pea straw to cows that are dry and to young stock, with good results. To cows giving milk am feeding oats and peas and corn ground together, with a small amount of middlings and cotton seed meal added, which I think is a good feed for milk. The cows in milk love hay. If this can be improved upon please inform me in what way. I have increased my herd so that my pasture will not carry them without extra feed until my soiling crop of oats and peas are fit to cut. I have lately seen in a farming paper that cotton seed meal was not a good feed for summer. Will you give me what you consider the best grain ration for cows on grass; how much a day and when to feed? I am going to make butter, sell all I can make for twenty cents a pound, cash down once a week. Will the business pay? D. M. L. Cary, Feb. 20, 1893.

Our correspondent seems to have studied his lesson well. Under the circumstances we should not know how to improve upon the ration as given both for the dry stock and the cows in milk. For a grain feed to cows at pasture there is nothing equal to cotton seed meal for promoting milk flow. If you wish to improve the condition of the cow feed corn meal. The quantity in either case should be governed by the needs of the animal. Cows should have all they need of something. Feed summer grain at night in the stable. "Will it pay?" Yes, if you will do a business large enough to amount to something and raise lots of oats and peas to feed to the cows.

Gluten Feeds.

For a reply to Mr. O. R. Jones' communication in *Farmer* of Feb. 6th, in regard to substituting Buffalo Gluten Feed for his grain feed then being used, we submitted the questions to Prof. Jordan, Director of the Experiment Station, who kindly sends us the communication published herewith. The figures of comparison are given by him will afford opportunity for study these blustering winter days. There are several matters alluded to in his able communication which call for further examination, but he gives enough for once, and others may well bide their time. Other questions are still in order, and we trust that feeders will not be backward in asking them.

Mr. Editor: A discussion of the value of any actual food for the production of milk and butter involves, at least, four points: (1) Its composition and digestibility. (2) Its effect upon the quantity of the product. (3) Its effect upon the quality of the product. (4) Its relation to the fertility of the farm. In replying to the inquiries of your correspondent O. R. Jones, in the *Farmer* of Feb. 2d, and to your later inquiries concerning gluten feed (meal) I will discuss the above points.

known commercial foods. The figures given are from Jenkins' and Winton's compilation of analyses lately published by the Department of Agriculture:

	No. of Analyses	Ash.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
Gluten Meal.....	32	7.2	29.4	52.4	6.7
C. S. Meal.....	35	7.2	42.3	23.6	13.1
New Process Linseed Meal.....	14	5.8	33.2	38.4	3.0
Wheat Middlings.....	32	3.3	15.6	60.4	4.0
Wheat Bran.....	28	5.5	15.4	52.9	4.0
Wheat Flour.....	20	1.0	10.8	75.1	1.1
Corn Meal.....	27	1.4	9.2	68.7	1.8

The percentage of nitrogenous material in gluten meal varies in the analyses included in the above average from 21% to 35%, and the fat from 3.3% to 13.1%. These analyses show that gluten meal should be ranked among those foods rich in albuminoids and fat. The above, however, is simply a statement of the average of a large number of analyses of what is in general termed gluten meal. We have in the market at present quite a variety of names applied to the residues of the manufacture of starch and glucose from corn, such as Chicago Feed, Buffalo Feed, Cream Gluten Meal, Starch Feed, Glucose Waste, Sugar Meal, &c. I will give a few recent analyses of these materials as designated by different names, including that of a sample of Wheat Gluten Meal from the Atlantic Starch Works, N. J. The water and fiber are not given below:

	Ash.	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.
Cream Gluten Meal, N. J.....	1.84	30.68	32.50	16.12
Chicago Gluten Meal, Mass.....	1.50	30.30	50.06	8.38
Chicago Feed, N. J.....	.68	19.11	51.91	5.54
Buffalo Feed, N. J.....	.80	19.31	52.58	12.84
Buffalo Sugar Feed.....	.08	22.50	51.23	11.84
Sugar Meal, (down).....	1.05	22.06	51.13	9.26
Wheat Gluten Meal, N. J.....	1.17	20.27	52.66	11.16
Wheat Flour.....	1.09	82.72	7.41	0.95

The above are only single analyses of these meals or feeds having special names, and they show quite a variety of composition, due no doubt to the varying degrees of completeness with which the starch of the corn is separated from the gluten. In view of this fact it would be of advantage to farmers if the dealers in these special foods could be informed by the manufacturers what is the composition of the article sold. The wheat gluten meal appears to be the most nitrogenous vegetable cattle food of which we have any record. But one determination of the digestibility of gluten meal has ever been made, so far as published records show. This was made by the Maine Experiment Station, and the figures can be found in the report for 1891. The co-efficients of digestibility found were the following, and are very similar to those for corn meal:

	Protein.	Carbo-hydrates.	Fat.	Total.
Gluten Meal, (average).....	510	954	110	1674
Cream Gluten Meal.....	490	933	284	1607
Buffalo Feed (two analyses).....	388	1058	378	1824
Chicago Feed.....	396	1023	1492	2511
Cotton Seed Meal.....	736	368	248	1352
Muscod Feed, N. F.....	396	708	54	1158
Wheat Bran.....	240	822	58	1120
Corn Meal.....	166	1354	86	1676

It is evident from the above figures that only does gluten meal make a relatively large amount of digestible material, but also that which is rich in protein. Applying the co-efficients to the average composition of the several varieties given previously, we would have the following pounds of digestible ingredients in a ton. For comparison the digestible contents of other foods are given:

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The first experiment by Dr. Goessmann was with six cows in full flow of milk, receiving ten pounds of grain per day, made up of equal parts corn meal, wheat bran, and either old-process linseed meal or gluten meal. The substitution of gluten meal for the linseed meal caused a small but positive increase of milk of equally good quality.

The second experiment by Dr. Goessmann was with nine cows receiving nine pounds of grain per day, in which gluten meal was compared with both cotton seed and linseed meals. Here, while the results varied with different cows, on the whole it made no marked difference whether the ration was one-third gluten meal or cotton seed meal or linseed meal, the rest of the ration in every case being corn meal and wheat bran.

In Prof. Patrick's experiment ten pounds of sugar meal (gluten meal) were compared with twelve and a half pounds of corn and cob meal, with the result of a much larger yield of somewhat richer milk from the gluten meal, the yield of milk solids being 20% greater. This effect of gluten meal seems to be comparable to that of cotton seed meal and linseed meal, as shown by other experiments.

All the indications are, that so far as quantity of product is concerned, Mr. Jones could make his grain ration at least one-third gluten, with no loss. No exact comparison of gluten meal and other nitrogenous foods has been made

at the Maine Station, but it has been fed by us to cows and swine with excellent results.

(3) Effect upon the quality of the product. In May 1891 the New Hampshire Experiment Station published the results of a comparison of the effect of cotton seed meal and gluten meal upon the hardness of butter, which appeared to show that firmer butter was obtained when the cotton seed meal was fed, the conclusion with regard to gluten meal being that its introduction into the ration would tend to make the butter soft. Since then the same station has made an elaborate repetition of the trial with a similar result. A trial at the Maine Station, where a mixture of equal parts of cotton seed meal, gluten meal and corn meal was compared with the same quantity of corn meal alone, failed to show any marked differences in the characteristic of the butter. The various trials of the effect of different foods upon the quality of butter have so far given such varied, and to some extent conflicting testimony, that it is not safe to make any positive statements. It is quite uniformly shown, however, that a change in food will affect the physical and chemical properties of butter, and the testimony is nearly a unit in demonstrating that the effect of cotton seed meal is to make the butter firm. It seems quite probable, also, that this food will not produce butter of so high flavor as corn meal and some other grains. As to gluten meal, it is difficult to understand why it should influence butter differently from a liberal ration of corn meal, because it comes from corn meal, and contains the same nitrogenous compounds and the same oils, only in much larger proportion. Nevertheless, the uniform and marked effect of the gluten meal in the New Hampshire experiments is very significant.

(4) Manurial value of gluten meal. Gluten meal, as before stated, comes from corn meal, a food that is comparatively poor in the valuable manurial ingredients. The effect of the treatment in making starch or glucose is to concentrate the nitrogenous material in the waste product, so that it is rich in nitrogen. On the other hand much of the mineral matter is leached out, and consequently the gluten meal is much poorer than even corn meal in phosphoric acid and potash. The following figures, taken from analyses of American products by Dr. Goessmann, and at the Maine Station, show the relative quantities of manurial ingredients in one ton of several commercial cattle foods, including gluten meal:

	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	144	63.6	39
Linseed Meal.....	105.8	37.8	22.5
Wheat Bran.....	36.4	8.1	14
Corn Meal.....	101.8	39	8.4

These figures show in a very striking manner that gluten meal contributes to the manure heap, chiefly of one ingredient, and is as a source of fertility much inferior to some other foods. This poverty of gluten meal in phosphoric acid and potash is a fact of much importance when we consider this material as a food for growing animals and milk cows. Bone meal, which is a source of fertility much inferior to some other foods. This poverty of gluten meal in phosphoric acid and potash is a fact of much importance when we consider this material as a food for growing animals and milk cows. Bone meal, which is a source of fertility much inferior to some other foods. This poverty of gluten meal in phosphoric acid and potash is a fact of much importance when we consider this material as a food for growing animals and milk cows. Bone meal, which is a source of fertility much inferior to some other foods.

I have already seen one lot of young pigs injured with gluten meal, and I should consider it necessary that cows receiving a liberal grain ration of gluten meal alone should be fed a minimum quantity of coarse fodder, should be fed some chaff and bone meal.

Orono, Feb. 21. W. H. JORDAN.

Comparative Value of Corn and Hay.

Mr. Editor: I wish to inquire through the *Farmer* the comparative feeding value for neat stock of a ton of corn meal with a ton of our best English hay. I find in a table of one of our Agricultural Reports, that the dressing from a ton of our best English hay is estimated to be worth \$6.55, and in the same table a ton of Indian meal to be worth \$6.55 for dressing, and in a table of 1887 Report, page 108, a table showing the nutritive ratio of a ton of English hay to stand 1 to 8, and a ton of Indian meal to stand exactly the same. Now, sir, we have usually sold our best hay for \$10 per ton, and we now have to pay \$25 per ton for Indian meal, or the value of two and one-half tons of our best hay. I put this into the *Maine Farmer* to find out what I was about when selling hay for \$10, and buying meal for \$25 per ton.

St. Albans, Feb. 13th. H. A. LUCAS.

In a table recently issued from the New Hampshire Experiment Station, the digestible food contents of the two articles of corn meal and English hay referred to above, are given as follows:

Mixed hay with some clover—2000 lbs. contains lbs. albuminoids, 9.70, non-albuminoids, 92.40—ratio, 1:9.5. Corn meal, albuminoids, 15.56, non-albuminoids, 143.20—ratio, 1:9.2.

The nutritive ratio of these two fodder articles are near enough alike to be called practically the same. Hence the food value of the two articles would be in proportion to their contents. By the above figures it is seen that a ton of the mixed hay contains a little more than half as much food material as the ton of corn meal, hence is worth a little more than half as much as a fodder article for stock. Or if the corn meal is worth its cost of \$25 a ton, a first class article should be worth about \$14. Stewart in his work on feeding animals gives the comparative feeding value of the two articles as 22.20 to 12.80—that is, if corn meal is worth \$22.20 a ton, then

Maine Farmer.

FAIRS TO OCCUR.

Baldwin and Sebago Lake View Association—At East Sebago, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
 Belfast Agricultural Society—At Belfast, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
 Buxton and Hills Agricultural Society—At Buxton, Sept. 5th, 6th and 7th.
 Cumberland Farmers' Club—August 22d, 23d and 24th.
 Durham Agricultural Society—At Durham, Sept. 26th and 27th.
 Gray Park Association—At Gray, Aug. 29th, 30th and 31st.
 Maine State Agricultural Society—At Lewiston, Sept. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.
 North Cumberland Agricultural Society—At Harrison, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
 Ossipee Valley Fair Association—At Cornish, August 20th, 30th and 31st.
 South Kennebec Agricultural Society—At South Windor, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
 Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Topsham, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th.
 Wadsworth County Agricultural Society—Sept. 30th and 31st.

[Will the Secretaries of other societies see to it that we have the dates of their exhibitions as soon as they are fixed upon?]

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

The following essay upon this subject was read at the meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society by Dr. B. G. Nothrup of Clinton, Conn.:

Massachusetts has long taken a prominent part in village improvement. The first incorporated improvement society was the Laurel Hill Association of Stockbridge, formed in 1853 by Mary Hopkins, a kinswoman of Dr. Mark Hopkins, who ever showed a deep interest in its plans for the benefit of his native town. Its anniversary—happily observed for forty years—with social reunions, orations, poems or postprandial speeches—has proved an attractive and useful festival to Stockbridge and Berkshire counties. Its influence has extended widely over Massachusetts and the country.

The Public Green Association formed by James Hillhouse about a hundred years ago, in New Haven when it was a rural town, is a good illustration of an improvement society short lived, and yet surviving in an influence steadily increasing and greater now than ever. Though Mr. Hillhouse was the benefactor of New Haven and Yale College in other ways, his richest legacy was the lessons of civic pride and local patriotism which have so long inspired its citizens, making it a city of beautiful homes, favoring liberal appropriations and inviting large gifts for parks and public improvement.

The village improvement movement initiated in Massachusetts has spread across the continent, so that no state is now showing greater interest in it than California. Even to a stranger visiting that state it seems to be in the air as a wholesome epidemic. Proofs of its prevalence meet you on every hand. Borough organizations spontaneously glide into improvement societies. The practical and economic value of sanitary and esthetic betterments there goes without saying. Climate, soil, salubrity, irrigation, town pride, ambition to make one's place a residential town or winter resort, happily combine to intensify this sentiment in many portions of the Golden State.

The chief object of these societies is to make the environments of the home and the village healthful and attractive. Grand as are the palaces of the nobility of Europe, the homes of Americans in comfort and taste surpass those of the people of any other land. Of the many causes of the recent progress in this line, the improvement societies now doing their benign work widely over our country are not the least. Their influence has by no means been limited to the towns or counties where they have been organized, for the discussions they have prompted, the plans and ideals thus advocated by the press of the country, have benefited and brightened myriads of isolated homes, even where no improvement societies have yet been formed.

But there still remain desolate dwellings innumerable, where flowers, vines or trees, with a lawn, would make the wilderness blossom as a rose. Slatternliness in and around the house repels from their country homes many youth who might otherwise be bound in strongest ties to the fireside.

Clearing up and dusting are little matters in housekeeping, but how soon would the house become forbidding were these trifles neglected. Just so in a village; let minor matters be slighted and the comfort, content, reputation and property of the whole community suffer. But worst of all, home life suffers and character deteriorates. Modern civilization relates to the homes and social life of the people—their health, thrift and intellectual and moral advancement.

In earlier ages men were counted in the aggregate and valued as they helped to swell the revenues or retinues of kings. The government was the unit and each individual only added one to the roll of soldiers or serfs. Happily for us, the family is the unit of the state, and the government is for the people as well as by the people. This gives to the concrete all the characteristics that make the home beautiful. Thus love of home is primary patriotism.

Tree planting, however important, is by no means the leading aim of these improvement societies. There are towns in which the axeman is needed as well as the tree planter. There are streets, parks and home yards, too densely shaded. Large trees in little yards close to the house, especially the beautiful hemlock or denser Norway spruce, are unwholesome. There is need of iterating the old motto, "When the sunlight can't come the doctor must."

Though far more has been accomplished in this line than I ever expected to see when enlisting in the service twenty-five years ago, yet compared with the public needs and the rich opportunities for results now opening widely all over the land, the work seems just begun. Instead of one person making it his vocation, there is room for scores of workers in this rich field. This cause has indeed enlisted the hearty sympathy and co-operation of many of the ablest and best men in the land, and especially of clergymen irrespective of sect, for they early realized that its social, educational, moral and religious bearings are even more important than the financial gain. They have been the

foremost advocates of the cardinal idea that in the home is the lever which is to lift up humanity.

The aims of these associations vary in different towns with local needs, and include public health, especially the sanitary condition in homes and their surroundings, roads, roadsides, sidewalks, school and churchyards, cemeteries, parks and other public lands, as well as many private estates, the grounds around railway stations, lighting and parking streets, providing drinking troughs, tanks or fountains, organizing free town libraries, removing nuisances and front fences, and doing whatever else the exigencies of the town may suggest for its growth and betterment. They often serve the purpose of boards of trade in cities, and in all they help form good fellowship and invite general co-operation. The charm of country life so dependent on neighborly courtesies, is often marred by needless alienations and wrangles. It tends to harmonize a community when all classes work together for common objects, and differences of rank, sect or party, are forgotten. Their neighbors and fellow townsmen will think more of one another, more of their townsmen, and, best of all, more of their homes. These associations foster that public spirit and town pride which naturally invite liberal plans and gifts. They impressively put to every citizen the question, "What do I owe to my town, what is it my duty, or rather my privilege, to do for it?"

Village improvement is often carried on by individuals as well as organized efforts, where a citizen or a family of liberal views and large means become the benefactors of their towns by gifts for libraries, cemeteries, parks, fountains, memorial halls, schools and other institutions and improvements. Massachusetts is full of such examples, an instance being found at North Eaton, where the enterprise and munificence of the brothers Oliver and Oakes Ames and their sons has enriched the town. The Battell family have greatly benefitted and improved their native town of Norfolk, Conn., and thus enriched their own lives as well. In St. Johnsbury, Vt., the Fairbanks families, to the third generation, have had a like happy experience. Fairbault, Minn., furnishes a suggestive example of the priceless value to any town of a single wise, far-sighted citizen, though without money—Rev. Henry B. Whipple, who thirty-three years ago was elected the first Episcopal bishop of Minnesota, and who has proved a great benefactor to the town in manifold ways.

Among the minor aims of these improvement societies are the providing of rustic seats under the trees for the comfort of pedestrians, pleasantly suggesting neighborly friendliness; securing watering troughs for horses at convenient points where, from adjacent hillsides never falling springs facilitate such kindness to animals; commending neutral tints for dwellings in place of the glaring white, formerly so common; furnishing plans for rural architecture and showing that the conditions of economy, taste and convenience can be met without adopting an enlarged drygoods box as the sole model; preventing nuisances like depositing rubbish along the streets or painting advertisements on the rocks by the myriad nostrum vendors, or the tearing up the turf fronting dwellings by inconsiderate road-menders—there is ample room for the useful work of the scraper, without making unsightly cuts in front of residences—or preventing encroachments upon the highway every time the fence boundary is made. The removal of front fences should be cautiously advocated. On a large corner lot, or on a great thoroughfare near a cattle market, or in some town in southern Indiana and southern Illinois, where the battle of the hogs and cows has never been fought, the fence is still essential.

Many country houses, naturally salubrious, have suffered greatly from neglect of hygienic laws. Sanitarians say that at least one-third of the diseases of modern life are preventable, and that in our country fully 120,000 deaths occur annually from preventable causes; and as there are on the average twenty-eight times as many cases of sickness as of death, these are over three and one-third million sicknesses from preventable diseases. There has been a far greater advance in sanitary science during the last fifty years than in any previous century, but the popular appreciation of this science has not kept pace with its discoveries. The pressing demand now is the diffusion of the art of sanitation—the practical application of its methods—by the people at large. Lecturing in every township of Massachusetts and Connecticut, while for over twenty-six years serving these States, and also in most of the other States, I have often learned of the ravages of fatal diseases caused by impure water. Hence I always place among the objects of every improvement society which I organize "the promotion of public health by securing better sanitary conditions in our homes and their surroundings."

Some village improvement societies have been efficient in securing free public libraries. The system in this State was originated by Dr. Francis Wayland in 1847.

Massachusetts may well glory in the fact that it now has 229 free libraries, containing in the aggregate more than 2,500,000 volumes available for all of the 2,235,943 inhabitants, excepting fifty-three of the smallest and poorest towns with a population of only 73,366.

The New England Agricultural Society at its annual meeting held in Boston decided to hold its next exhibition with the Worcester Society again. As the Farmer predicted some years ago would be the case, this society seems to have made a permanent settlement at Worcester.

Green sod plowed under ferments and by generating heat helps the growth of the crop.

Fertilizers must not only be incorporated with the soil, but in a soluble condition.

A foot of cut straw held down by a few boards is said to be the best covering for a silo.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO WALDO POMONA GRANGE.

On Occasion of Their Meeting with Mystic Grange, Belmont.

BY SISTER ELLEN HUNT.

Worthy Master, Brother and Sister Patrons: We are glad to once more bid you welcome to Mystic Grange. We are happy to see your pleasant faces. Glad we meet on a common level and with common interest. Glad of the continued prosperity of the Grange in our community, town, county, State and nation. Glad we can all have the privilege of becoming acquainted with people throughout our towns, whom we might never have met had it not been for the institution to which we are all much more indebted than we realize and towards which we are not loyal enough, many of us, I fear, through our own slothful indolence and wilful ignorance.

How many of "the faces we never forget" which used to be present with us at county meetings, are with us no more. Two of our sister Granges have been bereft so many times of their dearest and best, that they are quite disheartened; they have hardly enough left to go on. We, too, have lost many by the same reaper, who does not spare the young, but chooses the fairest flowers as often as the ripened grain. To all who are in sorrow we would wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy and hope that sometime, when we are called hence, we may meet in the great and happy Grange above, all the beloved brothers and sisters who have gone before us, where there will be no more parting, and where all is joy and peace.

There is very much to think of in this society, and to work for, if only we put our hands to the plow and not turn back.

There is a deep undercurrent to the Grange besides entertainment. It teaches boys and girls too, how to preside over meetings, and that lawfully. It makes us understand the condition of the people at large, gives us broader views of life, nature and liberty. Makes active, thinking, reading, studious men and women of the members. The only fault is with ourselves, we do not read, think, and then discuss these subjects, in which we ought to have such deep interest, enough; and more than this, we do not all unite action with discussion. We slight our Grange duties in every possible way, and then expect the order to yield us rich returns.

We expect a great harvest of knowledge, and a fertile soil, without making an effort. We go to meetings empty headed, and expect them to be interesting and instructive. The Grange is capable of instructing and supporting other people or societies, and our farmer boys may be well educated if they will. Our present State Lecturer is a graduate from the agricultural college at Orono, and is a farmer, and he has found time to compile the little volume called "The Science of Agriculture" for common schools. You say, "it doesn't teach anything about farming." No, but it teaches the science of things which underlie all agriculture. It interests the boy in other natural sciences. It will make him understand the causes of phenomena, and cause him to investigate and learn that air and water are composed of different elements which combined produce certain results, and that fertilizers are not applied for certain crops without certain reasons, and what those reasons are, and what is lacking in certain soil, and how to improve it. One thing we especially need is to take and read more Grange papers. The most prosperous time in the life of any Grange you will find is when the most Grange papers are read. Every family should have one, if possible, so they can keep posted on what is going on. Unless we know what others are doing how can we keep up with them? Our duties lie all around us, our paths in life are full of them, we owe them to ourselves and those around us. We are not our own free agents, but we belong to our neighborhood, our town, our State, and the world at large. It is our duty to do the work nearest our hand first, but while doing that we should not become so self-absorbed as to neglect our duty to our fellow laborers; in short, we must not be so engaged with our own fancied duty as to oblige those around us to neglect their interests. As a boy once said to a lady who told him it was his duty to attend evening school, as he could not go to day school, "Aunt has so much duty of her own it don't leave anybody else much time to attend their'n."

Our brothers and sisters, we owe ourselves the duty to stay at home when we are ill or when the weather is unsuitable or traveling very bad. We need to gain of the world's goods, but soul growth is also needful for us, much more so than earthly wealth. We need the friendship and sympathy of each other. We may be as independent as we please with others but we cannot live without them. We need the Grange. A man has a chance to inform himself on all the important subjects of our United States and how very important they are, it seems as if but few realize. How can a young man be indifferent when he has a chance to ask questions, or give information to other inquiring minds. There are so many important issues at present, so much at stake. It means freedom for the working classes or bondage worse than slavery, if we are fast working into the hands of monopolies who is to blame if you forge the chains, vote by vote?

Work for yourselves. Work for liberty and eternal right by using the minds God has given you and searching into every question that is brought before you, learn all you can about it and give the Grange the benefit of the knowledge you gain, or make it your school.

The Grange has been the means of making a member of the President's Cabinet, from the ranks of agriculture. You have sent legislators from the farms to represent you and may send more if you work for your own common interests instead of for the hand shake of Mr. Rich Man. Intellect should rule and not money or glib tongue. None have more intellect than the farmers if they will only cultivate themselves, as well as their

lands as they can if they will. The pure food bill, a question of the very greatest importance to all humanity, has been agitated by the National Grange for six or seven years and has at last passed the Senate and now waits the action of the Speaker of the House to become a law. Then if we choose to buy and use glucose instead of sugar, or alum for creamarter, &c., &c., it will be our own fault.

It is said: The truest, most virtuous and patriotic people in this country as a rule, are the owners of small farms, who earn their living by the sweat of their faces. They live isolated and their lives and business are of a character not to entertain or allure them into many iniquities, into which they might fall, if subjected to them, but it is a fact that they are not subjected to them. Their devotion to duty is as sublime and beautiful as it is simple and steadfast. They are the people of the country, the dependence for upholding honesty, morality, religion and the mainstay of the government. This class can always be depended on to fight the battles, and to make sacrifices for the good of the people. We have done much good as an organization, but there is much still undone, and by reading and study, we can learn, and thus, by improving ourselves, be fitted to impart knowledge to others benefit.

The Grange Homes says: "No one claims that the Grange can make brains for farmers but what its friends do claim is—that it will greatly assist in the cultivation of the brains the farmer may have in his possession, refine his nature, make him a better man and a better citizen, and he otherwise would be. Human nature needs company, when left alone people grow selfish and narrow-minded unconsciously." One cannot attend Grange meetings for a series of years without finding themselves growing more liberal and less willing to follow in the old-time worn ruts of ignorance. Progress is our watchword, onward our motto, Improvement the beacon light which guides us, and may we never lose sight of its cheering rays. May Faith, Hope and Charity be our companions and love be never ending in the hearts of all.

Again allow me in behalf of Mystic Grange to bid you a cordial welcome and hope the day may be profitable and enjoyable to all.

FANNIE FIELD'S CHICKEN TALK.

There is no great secret about managing hens so that they will lay in cold weather; it is all as plain as the nose on your face; but still the majority of farmers do not seem to "get the hang of it."

Any way, the poultry letters that have found their way to me during the past two months have been mostly complaints about the dearth of eggs. Well, it is aggravating to have a lot of hens loafing around, not laying enough to pay their board when eggs are anywhere from thirty-five to forty-five cents a dozen, according to locality, but what are you going to do about it? Whose fault is it that your hens do not lay? One thing sure, the hens should not be blamed. Put the blame on your own shoulders, where it belongs, and then see what you can do to better matters.

Perhaps your flock is made up mostly of old hens that did not get their winter clothes on in season. Hens that are putting on new clothes in November and December won't do much in the egg business before February, and all you can do is to give them food and care, and wait. While you are waiting you can make up your minds not to keep a lot of old hens next winter.

If your flock is made up largely of late hatched pullets, you needn't expect eggs until March, and perhaps you won't get any then. A good deal depends upon the kind of house you keep them in, the food you give, etc. It is a mystery to me why more farmers do not see that in order to have winter layers they must have the pullets hatched early enough to mature before cold weather sets in.

Some hens do not lay in cold weather because they are not properly housed. Volumes and volumes of advice about poultry houses have been given to the public, but still, taking the country through, downright comfortable, sensible poultry houses are the exception, not the rule. On many farms where there are good accommodations for horses, cattle, sheep, swine and dogs, the poultry quarters are a disgrace to the owner. If your poultry house is one of that kind, go out now, regardless of weather, and do your best towards patching it up so it will be half way comfortable the rest of the winter. I don't care if your ears and fingers do get frost-bitten while you are doing it, you will know then how to sympathize with a hen that has a frozen comb. You needn't expect eggs the next day after you nail some boards over the biggest cracks. Probably your hens won't lay until warmer weather; anyway I hope they won't, because if they should you would think that old shanty would do for the hens another year or two.

And there is the food. What under the sun do you feed your hens anyway? Corn three times a day? Corn is good for hens in cold weather, but you know there may be too much of a good thing. All corn is not profitable food for hens. Warm mash of cooked vegetables mixed with a mixture of corn meal, bran, shorts and oatmeal in the morning, grain (oats, wheat barley and buckwheat) in the middle of the day, and wheat and corn at night (corn in the coldest weather), with green food once a day, meat once a day, oyster shells and gravel where they can get at them any time, about fills the bill so far as food is concerned. All farmers do not have all the grains I have mentioned, and some cannot conveniently get all, but get as near the bill as you can. Farmers who have plenty of corn and wheat will find it will pay to sell some of the corn and buy wheat, instead of keeping their fowls on an all corn diet.

The most progressive poultry farmers of New England buy wheat for their fowls.

Another thing about feeding: Give the morning feed warm, as soon as possible after the fowls come from the roost, and the last feed at night just before they go to roost. This giving hens their breakfast in the middle of the forenoon, and their supper about two o'clock is enough to discourage any hen from laying.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

APPLES FOR HOME USE, AND HOME MARKET.

BY REV. C. M. HERRING.

The foreign trade commands only a few varieties of the hardest winter fruit. If the apples are red and sound, it seems to fill the bill, regardless of the finer qualities. But not so with the home use. Few families are satisfied with the Ben Davis. The first care of the young farmer should be to provide well for his own household; then for the home market, and finally for the foreign trade. Variety at home is what we like, and that too of the richest quality. I think it is wise for every farmer who can to have trees planted for every season in the year; and then, so arranged with care, as to have every month well supplied. With large families, and a home market, it is well to have many varieties, so that each may be at its best when the demand calls.

Here I will modestly venture to name the varieties I would have for each month in the year, hoping that others may criticize the same, and make suggestions for the better. Such discussions may help us to avoid mistakes.

Commencing with July, I would name the Early Harvest.

August—Red Astrachan and Early Strawberry.

September—Detroit Red, Porter and Duchess of Oldenburg.

October—Gravenstein, Jewett's fine Red and Fameuse.

November—Rolfé, Hubbardston and Wagner.

December—Bellflower and King of Tompkins.

January—Pewaukee and Baldwin.

February—Rhode Island Greening and Northern Spy.

March—Golden Russet and Red Canada.

April, May and June—Roxbury Russet and English Russet.

Nearly all these varieties I have on my lot, and I know their value.

The Rolfé and Detroit Red are little known, but in their season they are very superior. The Rolfé is a large, red, showy apple, thin skin, fine grain, excellent flavor, small core, and the tree is a vigorous and great bearer. It is known best in Piscataquis county, where it originated, and it sells there quickly for the highest price. The Detroit Red has many qualities of the Rolfé, but is not so good a keeper.

Our Manchester friend, Pope, has given us a true account of the Fallawar, with which I am somewhat acquainted. I measured one in my cellar of late, half red, half green, which weighs 12½ inches, and looks gay. It is like some people, who have all their goodness on the outside.

The Wealthy does not fill my expectations, and I have changed its top to the Gravenstein.

My bees are sleeping quietly in the cellar, and have known nothing of this rough winter. Farther on I shall want to talk with the farmers about the "sweetness" of their farms, which are constantly "wasting their fragrance on the desert air."

Brunswick.

For the Maine Farmer.

WHAT CLOVER WILL ACCOMPLISH.

BY W. AHEV.

You will find in the Maine Farmer, Nov. 24, 1890, under title of "A Good Farmer," Mark Mills put on 15 cords of manure to the acre, and at \$4.00 per cord it would be \$60.00 in eight years, and in forty years it would be \$240.00.

You will also find in Agricultural Report for 1884, that 4 cords of manure would be the same as 20 cords once in five years, and in forty years it would cost just \$160.00. Now divide 30 acres of land into six fields, and it will take just 320 rods of fence to fence them, and at \$60 per rod it will cost \$19,200 to fence the 30 acres. The difference between the cost of manuring the 30 acres pasture land for forty years would be:

\$30,000—\$19,200 cost of manuring.
 1,800
 7,200

The cost to manure 30 acres of mowing land every eight years would be \$480.00, while it costs only \$180.00 to fence it. The pasture land and mowing land has each been cropped just about equal. The stone wall has been there for over 35 years, and never had 25 cents on a rod for repairs from that day to this.

It has been my experience that no pasture land seeded to clover as I have seeded it can stand it. I have sowed at the least calculation 3 tons of grass seed in the last 60 years, and there is no land that ever I discovered that can stand the manure that the cattle put on the land, to raise grain on. I have worked 43 years and spent every cent that I earned, and the farm that I was born on, and \$250.00 besides.

When I went to farming after the 43 years of fruitless work, I had a debt on my hands of which the interest and taxes was over \$100 per year. I cleared it on a run-out farm by clover, sheep and cattle, sewing clover and pasturing sheep and cattle, and if anyone disputes it they can come to West Hampden and I will give them some idea of what clover and fence will do.

The smallest pair of twin lambs weighed 211 lbs., and the largest pair weighed 230 lbs., and one single lamb, when he was 5 months and 13 days old, weighed 148 lbs.

West Hampden.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE CANADA BALDWIN.

BY DR. T. H. HOSKINS.

I see that information is wanted about the Canada Baldwin. It is an apple of the Fameuse family, but a good keeper. Size medium, or rather less. Tree harder than the Ben Davis against cold, but subject to bark killing on the south side, if planted on a south slope. It is practically a winter Fameuse. It is not free from spotting, yet is not as much affected as the McIntosh Red. Does best on stony land. Not a very early bearer. Erect growth, productive and salable.

Newport, V.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

For the Maine Farmer.

BUDDING APPLE TREES.

BY J. H. S.

Mr. Editor: In the Farmer of Feb. 23d is an article by "Crane" of East Union, stating the amount of damage done in that section of the State by part-riders budding apple trees. I also noticed an editorial on the same subject. I am glad that the orchardists are realizing the havoc that is being made by these part-riders. I have a small orchard containing 32 trees, located near a strip of woodland. Some ten years ago they stripped it of buds, changing the bearing to the off year. The next year I put up a guard house in the edge of the woods in close proximity to the orchard, with openings or port holes on three sides, and when winter came I would go there just before sunset with an overcoat on, and comfortably seated in a chair, gun in hand, await their coming, (which, as "Crane" says, is between sunset and dark), and give them a charge of shot. I am well acquainted with their habits, having watched them at times for years. They are so persistent that if all of a brood are shot but one that one will come into the orchard alone. Generally when a brood are all exterminated there will be an end of their depredations for the winter, but sometimes another brood will take up their quarters near the orchard. By spending perhaps two days' time, in all, each winter for the past eight winters, I have prevented their doing much damage. I noticed that the crop of one that I shot was very much thinned, and I opened it and placed the contents on a board, and with the point of my knife I separated and counted the buds, and there were over two hundred. It can be seen at a glance what damage a brood will do if unmolested during the winter. My other orchards are situated some distance from wood land, and are not damaged by the birds to any extent. One of my neighbors has an orchard of Baldwins and Greenings, situated near the woods, and on account of the Greenings having plumper buds than the Baldwins, these knowing birds ignore the Baldwin and take their meals from the Greening trees. There is but one way to get rid of these unwelcome visitors that I know of, and that is to shoot them.

Fassabro.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE SNOW AND FENCE QUESTION.

BY MOSES LITTLEFIELD.

In my last I hardly did the snow and fence question justice. It is a notable fact that there are miles and miles of old stone walls that have long since outlived their usefulness, a harbor for vermin, a nursery for weeds and bushes, and a general nuisance, causing the road to lodge in the highways, demanding a great outlay in money to remove it, and is very unsightly altogether.

What we need is a law on our books compelling proprietors or allowing towns to remove all such nuisances; if such material could be crushed and applied to the highway it would be valuable. We shall never have good roads until we have experts to handle them—men educated to the purpose, and just here is a suggestion for the State college in this short course to educate for this special purpose, who will see to it that a law is passed at this very session for these matters. The shovelling snow is the smaller item, the impediment to business is the larger.

When will these things cease? Will it be when the millennium comes or when every man will go out of his own way to make it easier for his brother man? I thought to write on vehicles in use on our roads but shall have to postpone it again.

Wells.

For the Maine Farmer.

FROM AN ARBORETOC FARMER.

BY F. O. E. D.

Editor Maine Farmer: In your issue of Feb. 23d, the question is asked, "Will some Arborescens readers give their experience with plaster?" I have used it for a number of years, with good results, and recommend same on dry land.

Three years ago, I plowed a piece of run-out grass ground, and planted potatoes, using about 150 lbs. to the acre. The result was a fair crop. Have also used plaster for oats, and the color would turn darker in a few days. Would advise its use with fertilizer. Apply when the plants are four or six inches high, and when the dew is on.

Caribou.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer expresses opposition to warming water for cattle and cites as a reason the fact of how refreshing is the cool spring water to their thirsty bodies. The editor picks it up and asks, "Is the reasoning sound?" and goes on to say: "Cows do not drink water merely for refreshment but to supply themselves with the raw material to assist in a debilitating manufacturing process which is going on in their bodies. Consequently our correspondent's premises may not be wholly right." We have been a student of the health and thrift of domestic animals for these many years, and are still asking further knowledge. Will Brother Whitaker, then, show us wherein the service of water differs in the system of domestic animals from that in humans?

The world-famous Jersey cow Eurotissima has dropped a fine heifer calf arriving at her World's Fair quarters at Chicago.

Sour buttermilk, applied three or four times a day, is said to be a cure for scatches.

Novel Folder.

Maine Central Passenger Agent, Col. E. Boothby, has recently gotten up a novel idea. It is in the form of an envelope, which is unsealed, and contains the printed matter in two colors of ink on the inside, and which is an invitation to the World's Fair tourists to visit the eastern vacation country, giving a brief description of each of the prominent resorts on the line of the Maine Central Railroad. The front catches the eye at once.

The back of the envelope and the show the Maine Central trade mark, the first page states that when shaking the envelope you "see wonders of the world abroad," he little dreamed that it would be made possible in a part of the globe which was then hardly known, and that tells of the beauties of sea and shore, forest and lake, which cannot be found at the World's Fair, and suggests after all what does it profit a man to try and entangle himself from the clash of machinery which has nearly buried his brains with its maddening whirl, unless he takes himself to some quiet spot where his thoughts must soon respond to the touch of nature's quieting influence and the turns and twists of the body and mind be at least straightened to a plane along which they can work in their old accustomed way.

These folders will be distributed in all the hotels at Chicago during the World's Fair, and must necessarily induce many to visit the State of Maine. Colonel Boothby's ideas have been well carried out by Mr. Coe of that department, who wrote the text for the folder.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

There are 67

Maine Farmer.

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Published every Thursday, by
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TERMS.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE, OR \$2.50 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions, and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.

COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
Mr. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our sub-
scribers in Sagadahoc county.
Mr. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our
subscribers in New Brunswick and Nova
Scotia.

The death of another prize fighter from
injuries received in the ring—the second
within a few months—may tend to lessen
the interest in these brutal contests.

They are finding out in Massachusetts
that the State Prison doesn't pay as a
financial investment. Maine found that
out long ago. We should like to know
if that State still does pay.

Even the horse radish man has taken
to cheating. It is said that 10 per cent.
of the tear-producing compound is white
turnip. This is certainly a crying
matter.

Our valued correspondent, Mr. F. C.
Libby, this week expresses advanced
ideas in relation to the dairy interests,
and the care and keeping of stock. His
letter will attract wide-spread attention
and will at once appeal to the good sense
of all progressive farmers and stock
raisers.

Scandinavia sends to our shores the
fewest illiterate persons, less than one
percent of the entire emigration from
Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Italy
sends the greatest number, upwards of
seventy-five per cent. of the immigrants
from that country not knowing how to
read or write.

What a vast river is the Kennebec.
The river and its tributaries have 152 res-
ervoirs, and they cover 357.15 square
miles. The total lake and pond surface
contained in the Kennebec basin is about
450 square miles, or one square mile to
each 12.9 square miles of tributary coun-
try. The lakes average 1.44 square miles
each in extent.

It was a significant fact that while a
majority of the officers of the Maine State
Agricultural Society objected to favor-
able action on the proposed pool bill, a
majority of the officers of the Eastern
State Society favored the measure. Col.
Jerrard, grand man that he is, was out-
spoken in his opposition because of the
moral as well as financial effect upon the
State.

Long speeches seem to have gone out
of fashion in the Maine legislature in
these modern days, but there used to be
some notable ones of this kind. Hon. Wm. H. McCrellis of Bangor once
spoke upon the same subject upwards of
twenty hours, occupying parts of four
days, and Mr. Pike of Calais spoke about
twelve hours in reply. Hon. A. G. Le-
broke of Foxcroft spoke about fifteen
hours in favor of a railroad from Dexter
to Dover, which he did not live to see,
but which has been built since his death.

Ex-President of Colby University,
Albion W. Small, now of the University
of Chicago, is acquiring a brilliant rep-
utation in the West. Prof. Small hadn't
"got his growth" when he left Maine.
His rapid advancement in the sociologi-
cal field has been especially marked with-
in a short time. Since his removal to
Chicago, he has been in constant demand
as a speaker. Urgent calls have come
from five hundred miles away, and this
talented young Maine man is in the way
to become a leader among the intellec-
tual lights of the West.

The Manufacturers' Gazette has the
following to say on the subject of interest
to Maine people: "If Horace Greeley
were alive and as wise as he used to be,
he would say, 'Go East, young man, go
East.' In Maine last year there were
built new factories and mills valued at
\$2,128,000 and employing 4,312 hands.
No other State outside of New England
offers such excellent opportunities for
the making in a legitimate way of hand-
some profits upon the judicious invest-
ment of capital as does the Pine Tree
State. Wealth is much more easily to
be acquired there than in the West or
South."

Religious revivals have sprung up all
over the country. A most remarkable
movement including the entire city, is
reported in Springfield, Ohio, where 1200
converts have already been gathered in.
A similar movement is in progress in
Peekskill, N. Y., regarding which the
New York Sun testifies as follows: "A
great improvement in the moral condi-
tion of the city of Peekskill has been
brought about by the wonderful religious
revival there last month. There has been
a marked decrease of crime, vice,
and sin; the people who were converted
are more honest, truthful, and well dis-
posed than they were before conversion;
the business of the place is more fairly
conducted than it was."

March adds more than any other
month to the length of the now fast-
growing day. And, contrary to the rule
at the year's start, and later, the bigger
part of the addition is no longer added
to the afternoon, but is shown at the
day's beginning. The marked gain is in
the earlier and earlier hour of the ever-
lengthening morning. March in departing
shall have made a gain of an hour and a
half in the time of sunrise, during his
stormy reign, and a gain of at least an
hour and a quarter in the delaying close
of the day. No other month, of all the
righting train that leads on the glad
advancing year, makes so generous a
contribution to the widening dominion
of the Light. If a gain of nearly three
hours (lacking only fifteen minutes) in a
single month. It will be sunrise, as
March departs, at about half-past 5; and
the comfortable morning nap will be
taken in the full blaze of daylight.

THE MAINE FARMER: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper. March 9, 1893.

THE INAUGURATION.

Saturday, in Washington, dawned with
threatening skies, succeeded by a blinding
snow storm; but notwithstanding
every disadvantage of weather, the cere-
monies attending the second inaugura-
tion of Grover Cleveland as President of
the United States, were in every respect
grand. Of course the bad weather less-
ened the extent of the procession; many
organizations waiting to fall into line,
were prevented from doing so by the
driving storm. The magnificent out-
door decorations wilted and drooped in
the snow-fall.

The Governors of eleven great States
New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and
Massachusetts, in the North and East,
and Pennsylvania and Maryland among
the Middle States, of Georgia, North
and South Carolina and Louisiana in the
South, and of Wisconsin in the far West,
participated in the national ceremonies,
and thereby emphasized the complete
restoration of national unity. The storm
subsided toward noon, but the tempera-
ture lowered and the northwest wind
blew bitterly.

The troops arrived at noon and filled
up the place reserved for them. About
1:30 the doors leading from the rotunda
to the central portico of the inaugural
stand swung open, and Marshal Ram-
sdel, of the District of Columbia, and
Marshal Wright, of the United States
Supreme Court appeared, heading the
procession. Vice President Morton and
Chief Justice Fuller and the Justices of
the Supreme Court, except Judges Blatch-
ford, Field and Harlan, came next, then
Sergeant-at-arms Valentine, and Sena-
tors Teller, McPherson and Ransom, of
the committee of arrangements, preceding
President Harrison and President-elect
Cleveland, who walked side by side.

Behind the incoming and outgoing
Presidents followed the members of the
Senate, diplomatic corps, House of Rep-
resentatives, Governors, and other offi-
cial personages, President and President-
elect, Vice President Morton, Chief Jus-
tice Fuller, and the committee of arrange-
ments, were shown to the front of the
platform, erected in front of the portico
of the Capitol, upon which were large
leathered chairs, several tables, a reading
desk and other furnishings.

Mr. Cleveland was warmly welcomed
by the patient throng gathered about the
stand, and after a few minutes of delay,
stepped to the front and began the deliv-
ery of his inaugural address, deliver-
ing his address first and taking the oath
afterward.

My Fellow Citizens. In obedience to
the mandate of my countrymen I am
about to dedicate myself to their service
under the sanction of a solemn oath.
Deeply moved by the expression of con-
fidence and personal attachment which
has called me to this service, I am sure
my gratitude can make no better return
than the pledge I now give before God
and these witnesses of unreserved and
complete devotion to the interests and
welfare of those who have honored me
with the trust of their service. I am sure
I deem it fit on this occasion, while
indicating the opinions I hold concern-
ing public questions of present impor-
tance, to also briefly refer to the existence
of certain conditions and tendencies
among our people which seem to menac-
e the integrity and usefulness of their
government.

While every American citizen must
contemplate with the utmost pride and
enthusiasm the growth and expansion of
our country, and with special interest
contemplate the growth and expansion of
the State of Maine, I am sure that the
wonderful growth of our country, and the
entirety of our people, and the demon-
strated superiority of our free govern-
ment, it behooves us to constantly watch
for every symptom of weakness, and to
maintain the integrity and usefulness of their
government.

The strong man, who, in the confidence
of sturdy life, courts the sternest ac-
tivities of life and rejoices in the hardi-
ness and endurance of his race, is the
strong man of the State. He is the man
who, in the midst of the unheeded dis-
ease that dooms him to sudden col-
lapse. It cannot be doubted that our
stupendous achievements as a people and
our country's robust strength have given
rise to a heedlessness of those laws gov-
erning our national health, which we can
no more evade than human life can es-
cape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our
supremacy as a nation and to the bene-
ficial purposes of our government than a
sound and stable currency. Its exposure
to degradation should at once arouse to
activity the most enlightened statesman-
ship, and the danger of depreciation in
the purchasing power of the money paid
to toll should furnish the strongest in-
centive to prompt and conservative pre-
caution. In dealing with our present
embarrassing situation as related to this
subject, we should be wise if we tempo-
rarily suspend the operation of the law
governing our national health, which we can
no more evade than human life can es-
cape the laws of God and nature.

Closely related to the exaggerated con-
fidence in our country's greatness, which
tends to a disregard of the rules of na-
tional safety, another danger confronts
us not less serious. I refer to the preva-
lence of a popular disposition to expect
from the operation of the government
special and direct individual advantages.
The verdict of our voters, which con-
demned the

Injustice of Maintaining Protection
for protection's sake, enjoins upon the
people's servants the duty of exposing
and destroying the brood of kindred
evils which are the unwholesome progeny
of paternalism. This is the base of re-
publican institutions and the constant
peril of our government by the people.
It degrades to the purposes of the will-
ing plan of rule our fathers established
and bequeathed to us as an object of our
love and veneration; it perverts the pa-
triotic sentiment of our countrymen, and
tempts them to a pitiful calculation of
the sordid gain to be derived from their
government's maintenance. It under-
mines the self-reliance of our people and
substitutes in its place dependence upon
government favoritism. It stifles the
spirit of true Americanism and stifes
every ennobling trait of American citi-
zenship.

The lessons of paternalism ought to
be unlearned, and the better lesson
taught that while the people should pa-
triotically and cheerfully support their
government, its functions do not include
the support of the people. The acceptance

of this principle leads to a refusal of
bounties and subsidies, which burden the
labor and thrift of a portion of our citi-
zens, to aid ill-advised or languishing
enterprises in which they have no con-
cern, and leads also to a challenge of
will and

Reckless Pension Expenditures
which overleaps the bounds of grateful
recognition of patriotic service and pro-
stitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt
and generous impulse to aid those dis-
abled in their country's defense. Every
thoughtful American must realize the
importance of checking at its beginning
any tendency in public or private state
to regard frugality and economy as virtues
which we may safely outgrow. The ter-
mination of this idea results in the waste
of the people's money by their chosen
servants and encourages prodigality and
extravagance in the home life of our
countrymen.

Under our scheme of government the
waste of public money is a crime against
the citizen; and the contempt of our
people for economy and frugality in their
personal affairs, deplorably saps the
strength and sturdiness of our national
character. It is a plain dictate of econ-
omy and good government that public
expenditures should be limited by the
necessity, and that this should be
measured by the rules of strict economy;
and it is equally clear that frugality
among the people is the best guaranty of
a contented and strong support of free
institutions. One mode of the misap-
propriation of public funds is avoided
when appointments to offices, instead of
being the reward of partisan activity,
are awarded to those whose efficiency
promises a fair return of work for the
compensation paid to them. To secure
the fitness and competency of appointees
to offices, and to remove from political ac-
tion the

Demoralizing Madness for Spoils.
civil service reform has found a place in
our public policy and laws. The bene-
fits already gained through this institu-
tion, and the promise of its future suc-
cess, entitle it to the hearty support
and encouragement of all who desire to
see our public service well performed, or
who hope for the elevation of political
methods and the purification of politi-
cal life.

The existence of immense aggregations
of kindred enterprises and combinations
of business interests, formed for the pur-
pose of limiting productions and fixing
prices is inconstant, and the danger
which ought to be open to every inde-
pendent activity. Legitimate strife in
business should not be superseded by an
enforced concession to the demands of
combinations that have the power to de-
stroy, or absorb the people and their ser-
vices. The benefit of cheapness, which
usually results from wholesome competi-
tion.

These aggregations and combinations
frequently constitute conspiracies
against the interests of the people, and
in all their phases they are unnatural
and opposed to our American sense of fair-
ness. To the extent that they can be
reached and restrained by Federal gov-
ernment, the general government should re-
lieve our citizens from their interference
and exertions.

Loyalty to principles upon which our
government rests positively demands
that the equality before the law which is
guaranteed to all citizens should be just-
ly and in good faith conceded in all
parts of the land. The enjoyment of
this right follows the badge of citizen-
ship wherever found, and, unimpaired
by race or color, it appeals for recogni-
tion to American manhood and fairness.
Our relations with the Indians located
within our borders imposed upon us re-
sponsibilities we cannot escape. Human-
ity and consistency require us to
treat them as men, and to extend to their
dealings with them to honesty and con-
siderately regard their rights and inter-
ests. Every effort should be made to
lead them through the paths of civiliza-
tion and education to self-supporting
and independent life, and to the time
as the nation's wards, they should be
promptly defended against the cupid-
ity of designing men and shielded from
every influence or temptation that re-
tards their advancement.

The President of the United States has
declared that on this day the control of
their government in their legislative and
executive branches shall be given to a po-
litical party pledged in the most positive
terms to the accomplishment of tariff re-
form. The President has declared that
in favor of a more just and equitable system
of federal taxation. The agents they
have chosen to carry out their purposes
are bound by their promises, not less
guaranteed by the solemnity of the oaths
they have taken, than by the duty to
devote themselves unreservedly to this
service. While there should be no
surrender of principle, our task must be
undertaken wisely and without vindic-
tiveness. Our mission is not punish-
ment, but restoration of wrong. If, in
lifting burdens from the daily life
of our people, we reduce the inordinate
and unequal advantages too long enjoy-
ed, this is but a necessary incident of
the restoration of right. If, in the ex-
act from unwilling minds acquiescence
in the theory of an honest distribution
of the fund of governmental beneficence
treasured up for all, we insist on a
principle which underlies our free insti-
tutions, and which is the basis of our
confidence and faith in our national
strength and resources with the frank
concession that even these will not per-
mit us to defy with impunity the inexora-
ble law of human progress. At the same
time, in our efforts to adjust differ-
ences of opinion, we should be free from
intolerance or passion, and our
judgments should be unmoved by allur-
ing phrases and unavowed selfish inter-
ests. I am confident that such an ap-
proach to the subject will result in pru-
dent and effective remedial legislation.
In the meantime, so far as the executive
branch of the government can intervene,
subject to the law, which it is in-
vested with the power to enforce, every
effort will be withheld, when their in-
terests are deemed necessary to maintain
our national credit or avert financial dis-
aster.

Only Justification for Taxing the People.
We announce a truth so plain that its
denial would seem to indicate the extent to
which judgment may be influenced by
familiarity with the power of taxing
power; and when seek to restate the
self-confidence and business enterprise
of our citizens by discrediting an abject
dependence upon governmental favor,
we strive to stimulate the elements of
American character which support the
hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the
pledges which my party has made, and
solicitude for the complete justification
of the trust the people have reposed in
us, constrain me to remind those with
whom I am doing the work which has
been especially set before us only by the
most sincere, harmonious and disinter-
ested of our people, that we shall hardly
be excused; and if failure can be traced
to our fault or neglect, we may be sure
the people will hold us to a swift and exact-
ing accountability.

The oath I now take to preserve, pro-
tect and defend the constitution of the
United States, not only impressively de-
fines the great responsibilities I assume,
but suggests the character of the govern-
mental commands as the rule by which my
official conduct must be guided. I shall
to the best of my ability and within my
sphere of duty preserve the constitution
of the United States, and by defending all
its restraints when attacked by impa-
tience and restlessness, and by enforcing
its limitations and reservations in favor
of the States and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of
the duties that confront me and mindful
of my weakness. I should be appalled
if it were my lot to bear unaided the re-
sponsibilities which await me. I am,
however, saved by the favorable circum-
stances in which I am placed, and I shall
avail myself of the counsel and co-operation

of wise and patriotic men who will stand
at my side in cabinet places or will re-
present the people in their legislative
halls. I find also much comfort in re-
membering that my countrymen are just
as generous and as patriotic as I am, and
that they will not condemn those who by
sincere devotion to their service deserve
their forbearance and approval. Above
all, I know there is a Supreme Being who
joins the affairs of men and whose good-
ness and mercy have always followed the
American people; and I know he will
not turn from us now if we humbly and
reverently seek his powerful aid.

The address was delivered in a clear,
steady enunciation, and the absence of
any gesture. At its conclusion Mr.
Cleveland turned around to the Chief
Justice, and took the oath of office. The
Bible used in the ceremony was given to
President Cleveland by his mother 41
years ago, and was used by him for a
similar purpose eight years ago.

After the ceremony was over President
Cleveland and Ex-President Harrison re-
turned to the chamber, repairing at once
to Mr. Morton's private study, where an
elaborate buffet lunch was ready and was
speedily enjoyed by a select party.

At 2:10 the inaugural parade began,
the line halting at the Capitol until Cleve-
land and Harrison could take their places
in the procession, then escorted them to
the White House. Public and private
stands erected along the line of march
from the Capitol to a point beyond the
White House had an estimated seating
capacity of 60,000 persons. Every foot
of standing room along the route of the
procession, fully two miles in length,
was occupied; windows commanding a
view of the parade brought fabulous
prices for the privilege of occupying them.
Public stands commanded prices rang-
ing from \$5 up and down. The main
stand, from which President Cleveland
reviewed the parade, was erected immedi-
ately in front of the White House. It
was 150 feet long and 10 feet deep, and
had a comfortable seating capacity for
1100 persons. Capitol Hill was far as the
eye could reach, from the eastern front
of the Capitol, was an undulating sea of
humanity.

At 3:30 Ex-President Harrison and
Mrs. McKee bade the party assembled at
the White House farewell and took their
carriage for Ex-Postmaster General Wan-
maker's for lunch.

After spending a few minutes in the
parlor, President Cleveland, on the arm
of Chairman Barrett and accompanied
by General Schofield and Admiral Ghe-
rardi, proceeded to the reviewing stand
and took his place there. Then the pro-
cession began to move, and the parade
began to fall upon the scene. Presi-
dent Cleveland was kept continually
busy in acknowledging the attentions
showed upon him. He was almost the
last to leave the stand, and returned to
the White House and sat down to the
family dinner.

The Inaugural Ball.
This was held Saturday evening, in the
Pension office building, where tradition-
ally fair play was outdone. The scene
was one of surpassing loveliness and re-
gular splendor. It was looked upon
as some 15,000 people. Everything about
it was superb in the extreme. These
were the President, cabinet ministers,
diplomats, naval and military heroes were
in the center of the scene. And women in
all of their beauty and in the most bewitch-
ing toilets were to complete this picture,
a picture in which soft and harmonious
tints were so blended as to form an as-
semblage which will be long remembered.

As President Cleveland and wife en-
tered the Marine Band played "Hail to
the Chief." The greatest interest was
manifested in Mrs. Cleveland, and hun-
dreds of women with each other in
going to the front of the line, where
they might catch a good glimpse of her
face.

The wrap worn by Mrs. Cleveland was
of fawn color, lined and trimmed with
ermine. The elegant gown selected to be
worn on the occasion, with special fit-
ness as marking her first appearance at
an inaugural ball, was of silvery white
satin, court train, with pulls on either
side of point lace. The edge of the
skirt was finished with a narrow ruffle of
satin. On the neck, corsage and jacket
effect was simulated with point lace.
The short sleeves were puffs of silvery
white satin, with small puffs of silk mul-
ling resting against the arm, and the
shoulders were standing high of narrow
white satin. The bust was encased in a
strand of large solitary diamonds caught
with a circular pin of opals set in dia-
monds. Mrs. Cleveland wore a psyche
knot, without a bang, the soft, fluffy hair
held in place by a coronet diamond. If
effect was simulated with point lace.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left the ball
room shortly before 10:30. Their depart-
ure was made so quietly that but few
people were aware of it. The Stevenson
family remained somewhat later, as did
several members of the party who
came with the Cleverlands. Carlisle was
one of those who remained and he and
Mrs. Carlisle held several impromptu re-
ceptions in several parts of the hall.

CALLS A HAIL.

On Thursday the members of the
Maine legislature were again reminded
that Gov. Cleaves is at the helm. He
sent in to both branches a message of
kindly advice and admonition, caution-
ing legislators against extravagant ap-
propriations. The Governor, in his
message, gives a clear and concise state-
ment of the condition of the treasury.
He says that the power of making ap-
propriations is with the legislature; that
it concerns every citizen in the State;
that the rate of taxation must depend
treat of all our institutions liberally, we
should also remember that it is the
money of all the people we are appropri-
ating. We should strive to keep our ex-
penditures within reasonable limits,
and by so doing, we shall conform to
the demands of the occasion, and fulfill
the expectations of our constituents. Every
one was pleased with the message, and
one leading gentleman asserted that by
the State had been saved \$250,000. Up
to the time of sending in the document,
the expenditures for nearly all purposes
were rather extravagant; indeed, the
tendency has been to increase, rather
than decrease, appropriations. The
message we regard as most timely and
no doubt will have the effect of causing
the legislature to more carefully scruti-
nize, for the remainder of the session,
bills carrying with them appropriations
of money.

The work in the lumbering regions is
drawing to a close and some of the
woodmen in the different crews are
coming out of the woods as fast as their
services can be dispensed with. The cut
this year has been a large one and the
work has been carried on under gener-
ally favorable circumstances. The logs
reach their destination there will be
no scarcity.

THE POOL BILL.

"Morally Wrong and Financially a Mistake."

In 1877 the State set its foot squarely
against pool selling in Maine, classing it
among other gambling operations, and
attaching heavy penalties for attempted
violation of the law. Our agricultural
societies were then in a generally demor-
alized condition, but immediately began
to revive, and have since made wonder-
ful growth, until at the present time
great interest centres around our State
and county exhibitions. Because of the
good sense of the people those exhibi-
tions which have been the cleanest from
everything objectionable have received
the largest measure of patronage. Dur-
ing the past year one mile track has been
practically completed, and another will
be early the coming season. At the Old
Orchard track, last year, in direct viola-
tion of law, pools were sold openly,
and during the several races there sever-
al hundred dollars were realized by the
association. So openly were these sales
conducted that the Portland Press, in
display headlines, stated that "Ladies
led the betting."

Soon after the opening of the present
legislature, a pool bill was presented,
which was practically the "Ives" bill of
New York, which, while it did not re-
peal the law of the State, suspended its
operations thirty days on each track tak-
ing a license—between May 15 and Nov.
15. It was known as a "Bill to encour-
age stock breeding," the saving clause—
or as its friends stated—"the grease"
which was to run it through, being a five
per cent. tax on all gate receipts, to be
divided among the county agricultural
societies, to be used in premiums for dif-
ferent classes of stock. The public hear-
ing before the Committee on Agricul-
ture was assigned for Thursday,
March 2. Nearly two hundred were
present. Isaac W. Dyer, Esq., of Port-
land conducted the case in the interest
of the bill, claiming that its passage
would restrict pool selling, prevent the
evil of private betting, elevate the
morals, and be beneficial to the State.

Dr. H. H. Bailey, Deering, and E. H.
Greeley, Ellsworth, Vice President East-
ern State Fair, claimed that present laws
handicap Maine, by practically shutting
out outside horses. That it would pro-
tect the industry, reduce evils to a mini-
mum, and rob the tracks of all objection-
able features.

In answer to questions, Dr. Bailey
admitted that Maine had kept pace with
any State during the past sixteen years,
without any pool bill, and that Maine
horses now sell highest of any in New
England.

Mr. C. H. Nelson advocated the bill
because it is preferable to present prohibi-
tory measures, and would stop betting
by boys, and the dark corner business.
Mr. Nelson scored a good point when he
stated that if gambling is wrong on the
race track, then the fish pond, guess
card, and lottery schemes of our church
fairs, and other organizations, should be
placed under the ban. If one is to be al-
lowed, they all should have a chance.

The logic of this statement can hardly
be questioned by any.
Mr. J. F. Barrett, Deering, who ad-
vocated the measure, presented letters ad-
vocating the passage of the measure,
from Col. C. H. Osgood, Lewiston; O.
A. McFadden, Portland; Col. W. G. Mor-
rill, Pittsfield; Ezra L. Stearns, Sec'y
Eastern State Fair; Mr. Geo. O. Bailey,
Trustee Maine State Fair; Mr. C. R. Mil-
iken, Portland; C. H. Fiske, Old Or-
chard; A. L. Dennison, Freeport; T. D.
Emery, Cornish; C. P. Drake, Lewiston,
and others. B. F. Hamilton, Esq., Bid-
deford, for the measure, as did Mr. E.
L. Norcross of Manchester, who kept
the crowd in good humor, as he re-
hearsed the experience of years ago.

Prominent among those opposing were
Hon. Geo. C. Wing, Auburn, who, in his
first proposition, set forth the claim for
a suspension, not a repeal, in such a
manner that all hope of any passage by
the committee must have died out of the
minds of the most sanguine. Hon. H.
C. Burleigh sharply questioned the
several advocates, placing himself squarely
against the measure.

Mr. B. W. McKee, presented letters
from twenty-five presidents of county ag-
ricultural societies, and from nearly every
member of the Board of Agriculture, all
with one voice declaring their opposi-
tion.

Mr. F. H. Briggs, Auburn, declared
that the industry had grown because
men of character, influence and position
had taken hold of it. Public sentiment
in Maine is directly opposed to any such
measure. Measured by any standard,
and the proposed bill would be an in-
jury.

The watchword with the breeders
and friends should be to rid the
tracks of everything objectionable, and
thus insure their permanent popularity.
Mr. C. L. Cushman, proprietor of The
Colt Farm, Auburn, in his first sentence,
summed up the whole question, and cov-
ered the ground, when he said, "It is
morally wrong and financially a mis-
take." In my opinion, I don't believe it will
help the industry or add to the value of
our horses.

Dr. G. M. Twitchell, as a private citi-
zen, objected to the bill, and as Sec'y of
the State Agricultural Society, by direc-
tion of the Trustees, protested against
its being favorably considered by the
committee. Its passage would take a
cool thousand from the gate receipts of
the State Society, as well as prevent the
paying of any stipend by the State.
President of the Board of Agriculture,
denounced the measure as against good
order, and the best interests of Maine.

Mr. B. F. Briggs, Auburn, wished to
go on record as a breeder of trotting
horses, opposed to any such bill, and
against any such sentiment. Success in
horse breeding does not depend upon
gambling.

The character and spirit of the opposi-
tion must be gratifying to all those who
believe in prohibiting evils, and as far as
possible preventing their indulgence.

The vote of the committee was unani-
mous, and the petitioners were given
leave to withdraw.
Now, let the legislature place the stip-
end for county societies under the same
restrictions as the sums paid the two
State societies, and less complaints will
be heard in the future than in the past.

CITY NEWS.

—Hon. Albert G. Andrews of this city
was last week, in Boston, elected Grand
Master Workman of the Grand Lodge of
the A. O. U. W.

—Judge Stevens of the Probate Court
went to Bath on Tuesday morning, to
hold Probate Court there for Judge
Booker of Richmond who is still sick.

—Spring bonnets are not conspicuous
yet on our streets, and we are glad to say
but little spring poetry has appeared,
and that was too weak to go alone.

—The full tickets are in the field for
the city election next Monday. The
democrats nominated, Friday evening,
Capt. Moses R. Leighton as their candi-
date for Mayor.

—It is a nice thing to have some one
come into church, while the services are
progressing, and slam the door with a
"bang." It is such a help to the finer
spiritual attitudes!

—More than five hundred citizens of
Auburn visited Augusta on Thursday,
to appear before the legislative committee
on the water question. We never knew
people before to get so thoroughly "set
up" on water.

—The Oxford bears gave a reception
to their friends, in the rooms of the
Board of Agriculture, Friday evening.
Many ladies participated, and refresh-
ments were served. It was an exceed-
ingly pleasant affair.

—Hon. Fred Atwood of the Executive
Council, entertained a number of guests
the other evening in the parlors of the
Augusta House. Rev. Norman L. Marsh
of Seaport, who was the guest of Col.
Atwood, gave a lecture and sang several
songs.

Items of Maine News.

est Winthrop
few days ago,
has voted a
to pay the
ers at the Na-
Keely curer,
back.

Hallows has
giving news of
Jo, M. John-
Fla. The
well.

might the site
in Wayne was
water power
intends to be
the present

land has sold
to factory to
of Oakland,
Boston. This
A. B.
preparation to
purposes.

Bank has
semi-annual
at during his
the bank as
never de-
a year to its

Winthrop, was
in that was
New Haven
New town
were piloted
his face

Alfred Dar-
a paralytic
yesterday
years. He
location of a
highest ac-
s correct life

mouth has
formed, the
one hundred
en Davis ap-
just as ar-
after pick-
pples to the
condition, being guided by the light of a
lumen which was being carried to the
barn. His face and hands were badly
frozen, his arms the next morning be-
ing a mass of blisters.

A flock of sheep belonging to Mrs. Al-
bin Chandler, a widow lady living at
Foster's landing, Freeport, was attacked
by dogs one day last week. One was
killed outright, three were injured so as
to render slaughtering necessary, and one
severely injured. The small, West
country dog, which was the cause of the
trouble, was killed by the dog.

On Tuesday evening, of last week,
Manis Tozier, a young man living in
Plymouth, was shot by his father, George
Tozier, and at the same time, the father
expected to live. It is said the young
man had been drinking and assaulted
his stepmother, when his father inter-
fered. Manis was violent and his father's
efforts to quiet him were all in vain.
Then, as the story goes, the old man, in
desperation, drew a 32-calibre revolver
and fired at his son. The bullet took
effect in young Tozier's chest, about two
inches from the heart, making a danger-
ous wound.

The mortgage of the Bangor
and Ansonville Railroad Company to the
New York Guarantee and Indemnity
Company, which has just been placed on
the books at the office of the recorder of
deeds, John T. Bowler, was sent to
London, to be similarly recorded.
The mortgage, which secures the
railroad bonds, is for \$3,360,000, and
is probably the largest ever placed on
the books at the recorder's office. It is a
document of considerable length, cover-
ing the history of the railroad from its
inception to the present time. It was
drawn in New York by the counsel
for the corporation.

An unusually sad occasion was the
funeral at Lincolnville Beach on Sunday
of Capt. Joseph W. Remington and his
wife Alice, both of whom perished in the
storm of Monday night, Feb. 20. Capt.
Remington was master of the Reading
Company's coal barge Reliance, and just
before leaving Philadelphia sent for his
wife, who was then at her home in
Somerville, Mass., to join him in the
voyage to Newburyport, Mass. The
barge was wrecked on Boone Island in
the storm of Monday, Feb. 20, and six
persons perished. The bodies of Capt.
and Mrs. Remington were washed ashore,
together with some personal effects, the
vessel's papers, etc.

John Judge A. Waterman of Gorham,
died Monday. He was born in Wind-
ham in 1827 and graduated from Bowdoin
College in 1846. For many years and
until the death of his wife he was a
leading lawyer in town and had held the
offices of Treasurer and Judge of Pro-
bate of Cumberland county. He was
authoritative on Probate law. He was
appointed Judge of the Superior Court
of Maine, but declined on account of ill
health. He has been Treasurer of the
Gorham Savings Bank from its organiza-
tion. He was a man of rare dispo-
sition, of sound judgment, and of great
moderation, and was a citizen of great
influence and standing in the community.
He was a member of the Maine Bar, and
was a member of the Maine Bar Association.

The Tribune Almanac for 1893 is early
in the field, and is incomparably the
best manual of the kind published in the
United States. Between the familiar
green covers there are 350 pages contain-
ing a voluminous mass of current in-
formation on nearly every subject of
public concern. So comprehensive is the
scope and so thoroughly digested is the
work in all its details that it constitutes
a reference library by itself. The topical
arrangement is developed with such
orderliness that the book has the general
character of a series of well filled alcoves.
At the end there is a carefully elaborated
Index, which serves the purpose of a
complete catalogue of the library. The
tables relate to foreign trade, banking,
coinage, circulation, pensions, appropri-
ations, army and navy, the new Con-
gress, reciprocity, laws of the last Ses-
sion, public interests. Full returns of the
Presidential election are presented, and
there is a multitude of general matters,
such as the World's Fair, local holidays,
interest, exemptions, naturalizations,
athletic and racing records, etc. The
Tribune Almanac for 1893 is a work
which no intelligent American can afford
to be without. It will be sent post-paid
to any address upon the receipt of 25
cents.

SHE PROVES IT.

And the Proof is Just What Our
Readers Want.

Of How It Began She Has't The Slightest
Idea.

But Concerning Its Ending She Is Explicit and
Exact.

We never know just how a thing be-
gins. But we are always certain of the re-
sults which are left.

These reflections were called out by
the fact that it is so easy to drift into
anything. In this world we must keep
our eyes about us or we shall constantly
find ourselves drifting into trouble.

We call to mind an instance in which a
most estimable lady unconsciously and
without knowing when or how, allowed
herself to drift into what became to her
a most serious matter and caused many
years of anxiety and suffering.

This lady is widely known—Mrs. Mary
Jane Foster of 327 West 21st Street, New
York City, and what she says are true
and exact facts, as can be easily and read-
ily ascertained by anyone. If experience is
of any use, here is certainly a revelation
to be heeded by all.

Without knowing their meaning she
had a dull feeling head, headaches, diz-
ziness, bad taste in the mouth, especially
mornings. Her sleep was broken and
she would wake mornings feeling tired
and exhausted. After a time the ap-
petite became irregular, there was a fullness
or bloated feeling after meals, risings of
gas, sour stomach, biliousness and con-
stipation—such symptoms, in fact as
people frequently experience during the
spring of the year.

MAINE STATE FAIR COLT STAKES.
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For many years he was engaged in the
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GRANGE NEWS AND NOTES.
—Resolutions of respect on the death
of Bro. A. M. Ayer:
Whereas, In the death of Past Master A. M.
Ayer, a noble and true friend of the Grange,
a noble member, one who was ever earnest
and faithful in the discharge of his duties,
and whose presence was a perpetual source
of strength and animation to the Patrons
of Husbandry—in a word, a noble brother
has died;

Resolved, That the Grange in Pomona as-
sembled do hereby extend our condolences
to the bereaved family and friends of the
deceased, and express our sorrow and regret at
losing him.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded
in the minutes of Pomona Grange, and a copy
of the same be transmitted to the bereaved
family.

Resolved, That the charter of Pomona
Grange be draped for thirty days.

—Piscataquis Pomona Grange met
with Pleasant River Grange, on Thurs-
day, Feb. 16th. The attendance
was good, and an interesting programme
was carried out. Address of welcome
was given by Sister L. J. Hobbs of Pleasant
River Grange. Resolute Grange sent
a fine delegation. Piscataquis, Central,
East Dover and South Dover Granges
were also represented. The exercises
consisted of music, select readings, a
recitation, and remarks. Sister Crandle-
mire of Resolute Grange gave a very
pleasant reading, as did members of
Pleasant River Grange. Sister Sher-
borne gave a charming song. Bro.
Barker of Foxcroft gave a recitation
which fairly carried the house by storm.

After the reading of the minutes, open to the
public, and Mr. L. D. Barker of Pleasant
Hill, Neb., an invited guest, being called
upon made remarks which were well re-
ceived. Mr. Barker, who was formerly a
Maine boy, though not a patron, is
evidently in sympathy with our work.
Though he has been called to fill places
of honor in his adopted State, he is no
trickster politician, but his interests and
sympathies are with the farmers. The
meeting will be with Piscataquis
Grange, Sebect, Thursday, March 16th,
with the following programme: 1st,
opening exercises. 2d, conferring de-
grees. 3d, address of welcome by Sister
Jeannie Elliott, Piscataquis Grange. 4th,
response by Edith Dunham, East Dover
Grange. 5th, business. 6th, report of
Granges. 7th, refreshments. 8th, en-
tertainment by Piscataquis Grange. 9th,
topic for discussion: "What constitutes
successful Grange? Leaders, Bros.
Lambert Sands and Thomas Daggett,
Sisters Jason Hassell and L. J. Hobbs.

—Instead of Bro. D. Meader from the
Executive committee of the State Grange
canvassing Somerset county, he has vis-
ited the Pomona there, meeting the
County Deputies by appointment, and ar-
ranging work with them for the coming
month. The interest is good in that
county, but there are weak places to be
strengthened and new fields to be culti-
vated. In that line there is work to be
done all along the line, and the greatest ac-
tivity is necessary by private as well as
officers if growth is to be secured this
year.

NEW TIMBER RESERVATIONS.

It is gratifying to know that within the
last few months extensive and valu-
able additions have been made to the
government timber reservations in the
far west. One of these reservations—
the San Gabriel—is in Southern Califor-
nia, and embraces not far from one
million acres; another, of eight hun-
dred thousand acres—the San Bernardino
mountain forest reservation—adjoins
the San Gabriel; while still another—the
Sierra reservation—is four million acres
in extent, includes some of the grandest
mountain scenery on the continent, and
is especially famed for its giant sequoias,
or redwood trees, and its enormous sugar
pines. The salvation of these vast tracts
of forest lands is largely due to the ef-
forts of Secretary Noble, and there is
every reason to believe that his coming
successor, Mr. Morton who is an enthusi-
astic lover of trees, will emulate him in this
good work. The movement for the pre-
servation of American forests has not been
very too soon. If it had been begun
twenty years ago, it would have been a
great blessing; but, as the old saying runs,
"Better late than never." It now looks
as if the national conscience in this
respect were becoming thoroughly aroused,
and that Europe would have much less
reason in the future, than it has had
in the past, to find fault with us for a
reckless, not to say wanton, destruction
of as magnificent forests as have ever
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family.

Resolved, That the charter of Pomona
Grange be draped for thirty days.

—Piscataquis Pomona Grange met
with Pleasant River Grange, on Thurs-
day, Feb. 16th. The attendance
was good, and an interesting programme
was carried out. Address of welcome
was given by Sister L. J. Hobbs of Pleasant
River Grange. Resolute Grange sent
a fine delegation. Piscataquis, Central,
East Dover and South Dover Granges
were also represented. The exercises
consisted of music, select readings, a
recitation, and remarks. Sister Crandle-
mire of Resolute Grange gave a very
pleasant reading, as did members of
Pleasant River Grange. Sister Sher-
borne gave a charming song. Bro.
Barker of Foxcroft gave a recitation
which fairly carried the house by storm.

After the reading of the minutes, open to the
public, and Mr. L. D. Barker of Pleasant
Hill, Neb., an invited guest, being called
upon made remarks which were well re-
ceived. Mr. Barker, who was formerly a
Maine boy, though not a patron, is
evidently in sympathy with our work.
Though he has been called to fill places
of honor in his adopted State, he is no
trickster politician, but his interests and
sympathies are with the farmers. The
meeting will be with Piscataquis
Grange, Sebect, Thursday, March 16th,
with the following programme: 1st,
opening exercises. 2d, conferring de-
grees. 3d, address of welcome by Sister
Jeannie Elliott, Piscataquis Grange. 4th,
response by Edith Dunham, East Dover
Grange. 5th, business. 6th, report of
Granges. 7th, refreshments. 8th, en-
tertainment by Piscataquis Grange. 9th,
topic for discussion: "What constitutes
successful Grange? Leaders, Bros.
Lambert Sands and Thomas Daggett,
Sisters Jason Hassell and L. J. Hobbs.

—Instead of Bro. D. Meader from the
Executive committee of the State Grange
canvassing Somerset county, he has vis-
ited the Pomona there, meeting the
County Deputies by appointment, and ar-
ranging work with them for the coming
month. The interest is good in that
county, but there are weak places to be
strengthened and new fields to be culti-
vated. In that line there is work to be
done all along the line, and the greatest ac-
tivity is necessary by private as well as
officers if growth is to be secured this
year.

SIXTY-SIXTH MAINE LEGISLATURE.

In Senate, Thursday, the resolution
appropriating money for the Eastern
Maine Insane Hospital, was defeated by
a vote of 13 to 15. Gov. Cleaves sent in
a message relating to appropriations,
which we refer to elsewhere.

The bill abolishing school districts
passed the House, Thursday, by a vote
of 73 to 33. An act relating to the cred-
it of the Maine Insane Hospital, passed
to the deposit account passed the House.

In Senate, Friday, the ward line bill
was passed, in concurrence with the
House. A committee of conference was
appointed on the Eastern Hospital res-
olution, but it is thought that the
committee will be unable to agree.

There was presented the remon-
strance of A. L. Goss, and 1,243 others
of Auburn against any amendment or
modification of the charter. The remon-
strance went into the House from the
Senate.

It was resolved that the Senate pension
act is hereby authorized to expend a
sum under the direction of the Gov-
ernor and council, not exceeding two
hundred dollars yearly as may be neces-
sary, to properly examine the claims pre-
sented to his office, the same to be paid
out of the appropriation for soldiers'
pensions for the year 1893.

The House was informed of the death
of W. H. Libby, a member of that body
from Standish. Resolutions of respect
were passed, and a committee appointed
to attend the funeral. The House ad-
journed as a mark of respect.

Both branches adjourned to Monday
afternoon.

In Senate, Monday, the commission
appointed by the Governor upon order
of the Legislature to revise the militia
laws, made report. It provides for the
reorganization of the militia, and for a
tax of one-tenth of a mill for expenses.

The act was passed to lower the salary
of the Municipal Judge of Portland, from
\$1,000 to \$800. Monday, bill presented to
render the prohibitory law more effective
in its operations; also bill, an act to
hasten the course of justice and that
public nuisances may not long continue
unabated.

An act to amend an act entitled "an
act to extirpate contagious diseases
among cattle," was passed.

The legislature on Tuesday appropriat-
ed \$500 to a contest of Mr. J. B. Shaw, to be
held in the grounds of the State
House. In the Senate, bill making State
and National election days holidays, was
indefinitely postponed.

The time of the Senate, Wednesday,
was devoted to a special debate on the
bill to impose a license to cost \$3
on persons coming from beyond the
State, who come to the State for the
purpose of hunting and fishing. During
the debate, Mr. Allan of Washington,
and Mr. J. B. Shaw, of Portland, took
part. Mr. Shaw, of Portland, took
part. Mr. Shaw, of Portland, took
part.

In the House, Wednesday, two reports
on the pory and net fishing business
were made—the majority to repeal the
three-mile limit for fishing, and the
minority report was accepted by a
large majority. And thus the
law remains as it now is. At 12:30 o'clock
the session of both branches was held
in Representatives Hall, for the purpose
of electing a State Treasurer, for the
ensuing two years. Gen. Beal was re-
elected, the vote standing as follows:

Whole number of votes, 155
Gen. Beal, 78
J. B. Shaw, 77
Scattering, 1

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.
The closing session of the 53d Congress
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THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

The following cities and towns held
their municipal elections last Monday:
PORTLAND. Returns show that the vote for
Mayor is as follows: Ingraham, democrat, 4,
202; Baxter, republican, 4, 125; True, re-
publican, 48. But it is claimed that in Ward 1
there was either fraud or mistake, and an
investigation will be held. One hundred more
votes were thrown than there are names on
the list.

ROCKLAND. The republicans elected Frank
Knight Mayor by ninety-eight majority,
and choosing six of seven Aldermen, and
fifteen of twenty-one

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.
WHAT THE BEEZE TOLD ME.

BY JENNIE McINTIRE HOOPER.

Once an oak tree, hollow, dying,
Near a thick growth forest grew,
With a clinging, graceful woodbine
Wove all its leaves down
Beautiful to see it,
Like a mantle cool and green,
Covering all the bare, brown branches
With a shining leafy screen.

Near the oak a willow sapling,
Slender, tall and lovely grew,
Looked on all sides its neighbors,
Swayed in every breeze that blew.
Soon it saw the vine-clad oak tree,
Law and entwined from the sight,
Whispered as the gentle south wind
Through its branches played one night:

"Such a role would well become me,
Grandly sweeping, trailing low;
But the oak tree rustled softly,
"Many years must pass ere
Ere your strength may bear a burden.
Even of beauty such as mine;
Thankful be to feel the sunlight
On your own green leaves shine."

By and by, as days were passing,
Ran the woodbine o'er the ground,
Almost ere the willow noticed
In its branches resting found.
Joyful then the slender willow
"Other trees admired by me,
But the oak tree softly murmured:
"God made you vine-clad oak tree."

Heavy veined the vines and thicker
Over branch and leaflet grew,
Hiding them from warming sunbeams,
Covering them from cooling dew.
And we never saw its beauty,
Never saw its own green leaves,
Never heard them rustle,
In the gentle summer breeze.

For the Maine Farmer.
SNOW BIRDS.

BY BELLE LOUISE LOUGHER.

Say, little birdie, won't you freeze
Out there in the snow,
Hopping about with nimble feet
For crumbs I've scattered below?
Have you never heard of the warm, glad
South,
That you stay throughout winter warm?
Or is your nest hidden snug and warm,
And of cold you have no fear?
O, feathered songster! thy two-dee-dee
Squeeth very sweet to me,
And long would I be the winter day
Without thy merry roundelay!

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.
JANET'S EXCURSION TO BAR
HARBOR.

BY MRS. E. A. KEENE.

Far up among the hills of Maine, stood
A quaint, old fashioned farmhouse. Its
weather-beaten walls were overgrown by a
luxuriant wood and ivy. The windows
were framed by the vines and the
firm tendrils around each projecting nail
and broken clasp, until it lifted its
head above the low, narrow eaves, as if
in doubt to its further growth in that
direction. Around the wide chimneys
down which Santa Claus might have de-
scended with his pack without a caution
as to damage of his load of toys, the
swallows wheeled and circled, deliberat-
ing within themselves whether they
should build their nests in the parlor
chimney or its twin at the other end of
the long, narrow house. The doors of
the more modern barn stood open, re-
vealing its well filled mows of fragrant
new hay.

In the wide floor stood the strong hay
rack upon whose railings the ambitious
Brown Leghorn pullets were displaying
their agility to the scornful but envious
Brahma matrons below.

Out on the unpaved lawn a solemn bay
mare was grazing, and vigorously fur-
ring her plump sides with her long black
tail.

It was late in the afternoon, and no
sound disturbed the quiet of the August
day. The men folk were away in the
fields, the women had finished their
household duties, for a time, at least,
and had settled themselves to the task
of the week's mending. The mare, tak-
ing advantage of the forgetfulness of her
watchers, limped off in the direction of
the orchard. She had not succeeded in
finding her favorite apple, however, be-
fore a young girl sprang up from be-
neath a clump of wild cherry trees where
she had been sitting and shaking her
small fist at the intruder said:

"O, you hateful beast! Why have you
taken yourself down to remind me
of my disappointment? I might have
been having a splendid picnic at the
picnic this very minute, and you have
lamed yourself yesterday. You're
always stumbling along, asleep on the
road half the time, and I wonder that
you have not broken your neck long ago.
I'd wake you up once if I had the man-
agement of you, if you did run away, you
miserable old fraud."

"One would not think to see you
crawling to market, your nose level with
your knees, your lips and feet flopping,
that you could get your mouth shut and
your tail elevated, and gallop all over
the pasture lot until the neighbors all
had to turn out, and help corner you."

"Of you stand there and smile, will
you? You wouldn't mind if I saw you,
you went and fell down on purpose to
lame yourself, and keep me away from the
picnic. You will probably be lame all
the fall now so I can't go to the fair or
campmeeting, it would be just like you.
Didn't you go and sprain yourself the
spring I was going to see my aunt?
Don't tell me it wasn't your fault; you
weren't obliged to kick the sled to pieces,
if the holdback iron did break. Don't
tell me you're nervous, you let the red
heifer chew your tail off, and you never
lifted a heel—nervous, indeed! You're
vicious, and you can't deny it."

"I wonder why uncle keeps you, you're
always lame, and you will not work
double; but uncle knows nothing about
horses, and no doubt, he thinks you a
model of perfectness. I know better, I
know a horse when I see one, and if I
were a man I would have horses on my
farm, and all the how, clumsy oxen
might go to the butcher's shop."

"I would keep one horse on purpose
for my wife to drive, and it should be a
good one, too; and she should have time
to go out driving, and I would go with
her once in a while, if every stone on my
farm was not picked up, and every gate
did not hang just so."

"I'd take some of the money I spend
for tobacco and patent harness, and buy
my shirts and overalls all made—good-
ness!" said the girl, lowering her voice,
"what would uncle say if he could hear
me? but I would, she protested. "Sup-
pose they do rip; it's easier to mend a
rip once in a while than to make a whole
garment."

"There, you like those apples alone, you
old vagrant; it does seem to go through
meant to aggravate me to death. Go to
your stall at the end of my lot. There,
take that," throwing an apple, and
missing her mark by a yard or more,
"and that, and that," as the second and
third shot skipped wide of her aim.
"Oh, dear, then I will go myself. And
catching up her hat she hurried away
from the orchard and threw herself
down beneath a willow by the brook.

"I've half a mind to marry Fred
Fernaldson. He's going to ask me, I
know. I am tired of this dull life; the
same routine day in and day out, spring
and summer, fall and winter, year after
year."

"If I were able I'd leave this overcast-
ing drudgery and find more congenial
companions! But I'm not, and my ill-
health will not permit me to attempt it
even. I shall have to marry Fred and
settle down to this dreary life, I sup-
pose." And the great tears rolled down

the colorless cheeks, and fell upon the
rumpled apron; the sensitive mouth
quivered, and the little hands locked
themselves restlessly; the blue-gray eyes
turned wistfully to the far-away blue
hills, and as they gazed, taking in all the
beauty of sloping meadows, narrow tree-
bordered lanes, sheep dotted hillsides,
and the foaming, restless waters of the
brook at her feet, a look of infinite peace
settled down upon the unhappy face.

"Some day," she murmured, "some
sweet day bye-and-bye. Surely God
would not have given me this great
thirst for love and kindness if He, in His
own good time, had not meant to place
me in a different walk in life. I will be
patient, though it is hard, so hard to
bear."

Janet Rogers had been an inmate of
her uncle's home for more than fifteen
years. Her mother had been a sister to
this hard working man who had given
little Janet a home. The mother had
married, but as Janet was happy in her
uncle's home, had not troubled to take
her away. As the years went on, and
other children were born to her, Janet
had little place in her mother's heart.

Of her father Janet knew nothing; she
never remembered seeing him, and she
had been in her childhood days complet-
ly mystified by the stern glances be-
stowed upon her at the mention of his
name, and the disinclination of her
elders to talk on the subject. After she
was old enough to go to school she was,
however, not less puzzled by the slow de-
claration of her fellow pupils that she
had no father, and never had. Being too
shy to mention these things to her aunt
or uncle, she came to regard herself as
unlike other children, and by slow de-
grees drew herself apart from them, un-
til now that she had become a young
woman everybody came to regard her
as different from other folks.

It is hard to be different from those
around you; hard for your associates
but infinitely harder for the solitary one.
Yet such natures are usually blessed with
the disposition to live their own lives
and be content.

Janet was one of these; she lived in a
world of her own, an ideal world, fas-
cinated by her active mind and peopled by
her vivid imagination. She met her peo-
ple in books and lived with them in some
of their own characters. The heroes
and heroines, endowed with the noblest
highest attributes which uplifted human
minds could give to them, separated her
farther and farther from the real people
among whom she lived. She looked for
the ideal among the realities of life, and
not finding it, still deeper into the world
of the pure and noble of herself; thus she
grew to be called odd and unsocial, as her
aunt often said, spitefully; and then
Janet, who had been a young girl, and
children, and as a young woman she
grew no better. This, in a measure, shut
her out from the company of the robust,
healthy young people of her community,
and as she was not really ill, or her in-
clination could not be cured, she was
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and as she was not really ill, or her in-
clination could not be cured, she was

like anybody else. But you are going to
the State fair, you and Maud Muller, and
I never expect to see either of you
again."

"The half thrust her fawn-like muzzle
toward the bars of the pen, and
stretched out her long tongue to grasp
Janet's apron.

"O, Dorcas!" cried the lonely girl, tak-
ing the graceful head of her horse, and
kissing the beauty spot in the wide fore-
head, "uncle would sell anything on this
place, even me, if he could get his price.
But never you mind, beauty, I'll write
stories about farm life, as I see it, and
I'll send them to the Farmer, or some
other good agricultural paper, and I'll
buy you and Black Douglas, and I'll be
an old maid. I won't have a man around
to speculate on your value, and urge me
to sell you for the money he can see in
the world as much," sobbed Janet, the
image of her beloved black colt arising
before her.

"Men are so heartless," she went on,
bitterly. "They never see anything in an
animal, but its market value. They see
nothing in a grain field, yellow and ready
for the harvest, but money, money. Well,
I suppose they can't help it, but it looks
brutish like to me, for I was never cut
out for a farmer's wife. What are you talk-
ing about?" interrupted her uncle, who
happened to overhear the last of her so-
loiloquy.

"Can't beat none of them hifalutin' no-
tions out by head; I can see for my-
self why you should get them into your
yours."

"Why, gal, alive, see how you've made
out, you and Dorcas, and the turkeys—why,
you ain't lost one of them; and Fred sees
dressed down here apart from a horse as
you did that air black colt. Well, I de-
clare! what all the gal?" said uncle
Amos, as Janet fled from the barn to
hide her tears.

"She can't sell 'em," he went on, peevish-
ly. "That she never'll get over the sellin' of
that horse. Well, wimmen folks don't
understand business—they ain't got the
brains. That colt had the go rite in him,
Sam Parker said, and he oughter wot,
he handled horses enough. He was worth
a pile of money, and I couldn't afford
to keep such a valuable critter
becom' in a deacon, either."

"I guess he'd ought to get married to a
hoss or set your heart on the things of
yarth. I'll hev the minister speak to her
about it next time he comes. He's
young and putty, and p'raps she'll hear
of it."

"Fred'll buy her a hoss, if she'll only
hev him; he's got work enough for two,
and I ain't." So saying, he spit out his
end of tobacco, and went out into the
yard to milk.

Janet fled to her own room, the only
place on earth where she could feel se-
cure. It was a tidy little room beneath
the eaves, where she could hear the pat-
ter of the raindrops on the roof. She
was alone, and she could be alone, and
to her they spoke a language
none others understood. When the
heavy showers would lengthen into days
of storm and darkness, she would say
softly to herself: "My mother nature is
growing sicker, and I must be kinder and
indulge her grief." When the winds
would rock the giant pines by the road-
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boughs disturbed her slumbers, she
would say, "My mother nature is grow-
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would say, "My mother nature is grow-
ing sicker, and I must be kinder and
indulge her grief."

As a child, Janet never spoke of these
things to her aunt or uncle. Instinct-
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Horse Department.

The time for "working" roads is rapidly approaching. Will the time for making and repairing roads ever come?

Some horses will keep fat on the same rations that others will be poor and rough-looking on. The value of a horse is to some extent regulated by the cost of keeping.

"The horse is docked to 'add to his beauty.' The horse would be justified in kicking the face of the dockers as angular as a gothic cathedral, and then exclaiming: 'See how pretty he is!'" That's so.

Hard work and economy alone will not make a farmer get ahead in the world. As in every other calling there must be well directed effort, not hit-or-miss work. Men toil early and late and wonder why they fail whereas it is as necessary that effort be rightly expended at that it be put forth at all.

If a quiet, careful man does not frighten the colts in any way as he goes among them, he can, in thirty minutes, have any one of the colts broken sufficiently well to halter that he can lead it anywhere, and by tying them up twice a day and giving them their oats, will, by spring, have them broken to handle as well as their sires and dams.

Fulton has suspended business to consider this problem: A farmer sold a horse for \$90 and bought him back for \$80, and then sold him for \$100. How much did he make in the trade? Merchants, clerks and customers have "figured" and argued about whether the farmer made \$30 or \$20, and the problem has not been settled yet.—*Kansas City Star*. How is it?

A subscriber says he has never found a remedy for heaves equal to a compound of eggs, honey and vinegar. He beats three eggs into one quart of pure fruit vinegar, and after about three days, or when the mixture is well together, he adds one pound of strained honey. In tablespoonful doses it can be given with the feed twice a day, or placed on the tongue of the horse.

A horse that after a hard day's work steps into his stable and his stall as fresh as when he stepped out of it in the morning, is the kind of a horse for us. There is as great a difference in the power of endurance of a horse as in their speed. The latter quality has been bred to until we seem to be on the verge of producing a trotter that will do his mile in two minutes. Now let the other valuable quality, endurance, be bred to with equally scrupulous care in the breeding, training, and all other conditions of success and results fully as gratifying and astonishing may be anticipated.

Farmers who are handling our horses every day can hardly estimate the effect which the owning and driving of a good horse has upon a business man, shopkeeper and prematurely old through over-exercising details. His horse proves to be a veritable solace for his overtaxed mind. He hardly passes the threshold of his stable before a rare and exhilarating influence permeates his entire being, and makes a new man of him. He takes on better views of life, and is ready to meet the ever recurring annoyances of mercantile life with an indifference before unknown. His horse to him becomes a friend, a companion, a teacher, a physician, a servant.

Some men will never be satisfied until the stakes come down to \$50, with an entrance fee of 50 cents, divided into four payments two months apart.—*Spirit of the Era*.

Just so there are some who will insist on a single entry covering all the races of the week, and kick when the balance is deducted from their earnings. Fortunately this class is greatly in the minority, and growing less year by year. Track managers in their efforts to secure attractive lists, have catered to the cause of all criticism. It will be well for the industry when the list of entries for races include only such as have paid, or guaranteed payment, in every class where the name appears. With liberal purses there should be demanded straight entries in each class.

Nimrod, in one of his celebrated letters published 70 years ago, wisely remarked: "The ill effects of rest and the good effects of work on the powers and energies of a horse are astonishing. In the long-continued rest his flesh becomes soft and flabby, and the muscles lose their elasticity and even their substance. This is particularly exemplified in the human subject; for, let a man forego the use of one of his legs for twelve months, the muscles of that leg will fall away, though they will in some measure recover on his resuming the action of the limb. With horses lame in the feet this is also plainly shown. The muscles of the chest fall away, because they are not called into their proper action, which a cripple has not the power of doing, although he may work every day. This gave rise to the vulgar, but now exploded, idea of chest-foundered horses, whereas such a complaint does not exist. The evil lies in the feet, and the wasting of the muscles of the chest is the effect and not the cause. In strong work, when a horse is sound, every muscle and fiber of his body are braced, as it were, until they become as tough as whip-cord."

Although this sound opinion was given publicly so many years ago, we still hear people talk about chest-founders. If we had more students of the feet like Mr. Bonner, ignorance of this kind would be less prevalent, and ailments of the body would be more promptly cured. Long continued rest robs the horse of his strength, elasticity and speed.

The Manchester, N. H., *Mirror* and *Farmer* say that it is questionable whether showing ring competition is of any benefit to either a horse or an agricultural fair, as it engenders a lot of bad blood and bitterness. The same thought prevails quite generally, and the time is coming when exhibitions of horses will be made solely for the purposes of showing and not for competition. In the in-

fancy of the business it was necessary to discriminate between the worthy and less worthy, and the custom of awarding prizes for merit became established. To-day this discrimination operates against classes of stock as worthy as the more fortunate, simply because certain individuals are able to fit for exhibition in a better manner than others. For this reason it is a serious question whether prizes and ribbons should not be done away with, and the exhibits made to show quality of the individual or class, and not to invite comparisons. In the horse department, where every village and section holds a well bred animal, the present system works to the advantage of the few and the detriment of the many.

Officers of societies will do well to give this subject careful attention, and see if the equities of the case do not invite a change, by which exhibits shall be made without competition. If stall room and bedding is supplied, and a commodious show ring arranged, there will be no question about the stock being present in numbers. The fact that there is freedom from competitive examinations will tend to increased exhibits, provided ample arrangements are made to show the animals to greatest advantage before the thousands congregated on the grounds. There is sufficient merit in the suggestion to call for careful consideration. Already some breeders have suggested the same to some of the larger societies, while others have voluntarily withdrawn from competition, preferring to put their stock on exhibition only.

MAPLE GROVE STALLION FEES.

As the *Farmer* has long predicted, the time has come when the progressive breeders recognize the importance of promoting the breeding interests, by placing the service fees where the average farmer and breeder can avail himself of the best blood. Those who have realized the most in the past, whose stock has been in greatest demand and whose service fees the largest, are the first to offer encouragement by a reduction of fees for the breeding season of 1893. This spirit manifested by the proprietors of our establishments, who have paid out their thousands for choice blood and individual merit, should call out a hearty response from the owners of brood mares, and we believe it will. The first stallion in Maine to announce a reduction in stallion fees is Maple Grove, Auburn, B. F. & F. H. Briggs proprietors. In a letter to the editor they state their reasons as follows:

"You will, perhaps, be surprised at the radical reduction of the fees of our leading stallions at this time, when the produce of Messenger Wilkes, Warrenner and Rockefeller are making such creditable showing upon the turf. But it is, in fact, this very assurance of their success as sires that leads us to look into the future, and that gives us courage not only to look the present situation of the breeding business squarely in the face, but to publicly announce our convictions to the world.

The breeding business of the past is now a matter of history. Everybody can read it for themselves, how a pedigree was cash, and a one-sided pedigree at that; how men were falling over one another in the rush to breed to well-bred young stallions; how in their eagerness for the present dollar they bred everything that could be got in foal, immature, infirm, unsound animals, without regard to breeding, trusting to the pedigree of the sire to sell the produce; and how in consequence of that rash service fees went up, true to that unerring law of supply and demand.

In view of these considerations it appears to me that the true policy of stallion owners is to courageously acknowledge the situation, and put their fees where breeders who breed good mares can see a profit in producing and selling their colts now, thus enabling them to keep their stock moving. Therefore, looking at the matter in a business way, we have reduced the fees of our stallions one-half, with the exception of Rockefeller, who is limited to 20 mares.

As may be inferred from what has been said, it is our firm belief that now is a good time to improve the quality of our stock, for it can be done at a low price, and the falling off in breeding that will take place in the next year or two will serve to clear the market, so that those who now improve the quality of their stock, and keep right on breeding with judgment, will be the ones who will reap the harvest on the next breeding boom, which, founded on better pedigree than was ever before possible, and built upon a solid basis of good individuality, will, when it comes, be more healthy and enduring than anything previously known. F. H. Briggs."

In our last issue, in connection with a fine cut of Warrenner, a full statement of the leading records made by the sons and daughters of Maple Grove stallions were given. In the complete advertisement on this page the facts are clearly set forth, and attention is called to these. The service fees of these horses are within the reach of any man owning a desirable brood mare.

TRAINING COLTS.

The subject of training colts is important at all times, and especially so with the breeder of the nervous trotting blood. The following from the pen of a practical trainer, we clip from the *Review*. It contains cautionary advice worthy of consideration:

"I have had long experience in this line and thought my methods might be of interest. I at first thought the proper way to break a colt was to hitch him beside an old, trusty horse and then, when a little way-wise, hitch him single. Although this will do with some colts that are naturally of a kind disposition, it will not work with all, and what we want is a manner of breaking where there are no failures and by which a wild broncho can be driven if necessary. The first thing a breaker has to learn is that the dispositions of colts are very different and that all cannot be handled alike with good results. I do not use a whip at all until a colt is well way-wise and then do very little or no whipping, as I think a whip used at the wrong time has spoiled many young horses that would have been kind if handled properly. I use a sack coat about twelve feet long, tying a loop in one end large enough to go around colt's lower jaw. I then place this loop in colt's mouth, with the knot on the side, then pass end of rope over the head and down through the loop on near side. By putting rope on under the halter there is no time that the colt can get away from you, and when the rope is properly adjusted you can unbuckle and remove halter and proceed to harness. Some colts are very hard to erupper, but by having a good helper holding the rope at colt's head I seldom have any trouble; when they are inclined to kick I strap up the near fore foot until the harness can be put on.

If the colt is very much afraid of shafts I strap up the near fore foot until hitched, and by hitching him in this manner a few times he learns that he will not be hurt. If the colt will stand at all, I have my helper hold him by the rope close to his head or near side and then carefully place the shafts over him. The first thing to do is to place one (the near) shaft in the lug-strap, then go to the off side of the colt and place the shaft in the lug hitch of the off trace, then go back and hitch the near trace. If by this time the colt is uneasy, and is bound to step around, he is hitched so that the cart will move with him. I next adjust the kicking strap, and I always use the big four strap and use it on all colts until I am convinced that there is no kick in them. Next hitch the breeching straps and girths and we are ready to start. I use the rope to stop a colt when he tries to run, also to start him when he sulks and will not get up. When a colt lies down and will not get up I hold his nostrils until he flounders for breath, and he will soon learn not to stay down long. I break all colts with an open bridle, thus giving them a chance to see all that is going on and to become accustomed to the wheels. I use a breaking-cart, with white oak shafts measuring eight feet two inches from cross-bar to tip. In passing from one side to the other in hitching I always pass in front of the colts, as they often scare at anything moving behind the cart. I have never found a colt that I could not break in this manner, and I have had some that were from five to seven years old, and not more than halter-broken. There are many ways of handling green colts, some of which are very good, but I have found the above much surer and safer than any I have ever tried."

Mr. Editor: You ask for my way of feeding hens, and I hasten to reply. Anything that I know I am willing to give the readers of the *Farmer*, hoping that some one may find a good point somewhere, and if they have a better way let us know of it. In the morning we feed a hot mass of shorts, meal, middlings, and such stuff as we have from the table, two quarts before scalded; (right here let me record an idea that I got from the *Farmer*. I read that Linsdale meal was good for hens, a little twice a week. That idea was worth dollars to me). At noon give them two quarts of oats or buckwheat, scattered in chaff or cut straw, and let them scratch for their living. At night they have corn on the cob to get exercise and get warmed up before going to roost. They have oyster shells by them all of the broken dishes and bones, plastering and anything else that we think our biddies would like in the winter. We keep a pail of warm milk by them all of the time; give them chopped apple and vegetables once in a while. We like to give them enough to keep them healthy and happy, and not let them get too fat. I bought four chicks out of one of my neighbor's flocks in September. They began to lay in December, and have laid ever since, while the rest of the flock have not laid many eggs yet. His might have laid as well as mine if he had fed and cared for them the same; mine are doing well—one day got eighteen eggs from twenty hens; am trying to get an egg from each hen. If any reader of the *Farmer* can tell me how to get the other two eggs they will get a great favor on.

Poultry Department.

Green food, grass, bone, pure water and a good dust bath, are as important as regular feeding and warm shelter.

"Spring chickens" are already in market. In fact, a spring chicken lives the whole year round, and is as tough and hearty as you please.

With care in picking regularly an average of one pound of feathers yearly can readily be secured from each of the geese kept on the farm.

One advantage with poultry farming is that, it does not require much land; while, if properly managed, the income can be derived to a more or less extent daily.

It is quite an item to obtain the best results from the poultry in winter, no matter what breed they may be, and these are the quality and quantity of the feed and the nature of their surroundings.

Nearly all diseases with poultry are caused by neglect somewhere, and, in nearly all cases, it will be found more economical to prevent with good care than to cure after the disease has taken hold.

Josh Billings declared that "eggs packed in equal parts of salt and lime water, with the other end down, will keep for forty years, if not disturbed. Also that one-legged hens are less apt to scratch in the garden."

Make your nests for hatching rooky but not too deep, so that the hens can come off and go on without danger to the eggs. Place these nests in some quiet place where the sitters will not be molested by other hens, and a fair hatch may be expected.

Don't throw out the bones for the hens to pick and expect them to get the good from them. Pounded or ground they become very valuable to the flocks. The hens can work wonders in transforming food into eggs, but they can't succeed as a first-class bone mill unless they have a little assistance from the breeder.

If it is necessary for a man to keep at work in order to keep out of mischief, and that idleness is the destroyer of health and happiness, it is equally true with the hens. Ninety-nine per cent. of all diseases may be traced to want of proper exercise. Keep the flocks busy and insure good health and activity, for with these come growth and eggs.

Seven to nine eggs are as many as should be given a hen at this season. These eggs will be moved every time the hens move, those on the inside rolled to outside and those outside rolled in. If more are put into the nest than can be kept at the right temperature those which will surely fail to hatch. The germ in an egg is a tender spot and a little chill will destroy life. In this as in many other things it pays to make haste slowly.

A well arranged poultry house, plain, without "gimcrack" and useless fixtures, and made so as to be kept clean easily, will pay as well as any other farm expenditure, if not better. With eggs at two cents each, twelve good hens will return more than \$3 in a month. In all farm work our aim should be to produce that which sells best, and at a time when it sells for the highest price. At odd times a stock of coops may be made for use in the spring.

With all classes of stock there is more danger from too close confinement, and pens over heated, than from cold pens. Artificial heat must be carefully guarded by the breeder or troubles will follow. Comfortable buildings with a southern

exposure, close boarded, with shingled walls and roof, and with windows on south side, will be all that is necessary, provided the floors and walls are kept dry. Strong, vigorous bodies are not built up by hugging a coal fire. Exposure plays its part in the animal economy, though this cannot be any excuse for neglect.

Few people know what and how much they lose when they neglect their hen manure. Nothing is more wasteful and unthrifty than to allow poultry of any kind to roost at night in trees, on fences, or anywhere except over a compost heap, or above a tight board floor. Birds are so constituted that water, of which most of them drink a great deal, passes off through the skin and breath to a very large extent, and through the kidneys, as is the case with the mammals. The manure of fowls, therefore, contains their urine as a solid excrement. It may be recognized by its white color, and is the most valuable portion of their droppings.

In selecting breeding stock this year forget all about color, size and shape of feather, comb or toes. Let these things engage the attention of the fancier; there are more important matters to be looked after. Select with sole reference to the duties to be performed, with the single thought of what is wanted in the chickens. It is a good time now to make clear distinctions between essentials and non-essentials. Eggs or meat are the essentials to be sought after by the breeder who thinks only of the dollars in the basket. Style, color, comb, are all matters of importance to those who are establishing or maintaining highest excellence in individual varieties, but not for him whose only thought is profit in the business.

MY WAY OF FEEDING HENS.

Mr. Editor: You ask for my way of feeding hens, and I hasten to reply. Anything that I know I am willing to give the readers of the *Farmer*, hoping that some one may find a good point somewhere, and if they have a better way let us know of it. In the morning we feed a hot mass of shorts, meal, middlings, and such stuff as we have from the table, two quarts before scalded; (right here let me record an idea that I got from the *Farmer*. I read that Linsdale meal was good for hens, a little twice a week. That idea was worth dollars to me). At noon give them two quarts of oats or buckwheat, scattered in chaff or cut straw, and let them scratch for their living. At night they have corn on the cob to get exercise and get warmed up before going to roost. They have oyster shells by them all of the broken dishes and bones, plastering and anything else that we think our biddies would like in the winter. We keep a pail of warm milk by them all of the time; give them chopped apple and vegetables once in a while. We like to give them enough to keep them healthy and happy, and not let them get too fat. I bought four chicks out of one of my neighbor's flocks in September. They began to lay in December, and have laid ever since, while the rest of the flock have not laid many eggs yet. His might have laid as well as mine if he had fed and cared for them the same; mine are doing well—one day got eighteen eggs from twenty hens; am trying to get an egg from each hen. If any reader of the *Farmer* can tell me how to get the other two eggs they will get a great favor on.

THE RECORD BROKEN.

Guaranteed Stakes, Maine State Fair, 1893. \$2,500.00.

To be trotted September 6, 7, 8, 1893.

For foals 1892, half-mile 2 in 3, 4:00; first payment \$4.00, second, \$4.00, third, \$12. For foals 1891, mile heats, 2 in 3, 8:00; first payment \$5.00, second, \$5.00, third, \$15. For foals 1890, mile heats, 2 in 3, 8:00; first payment \$5.00, second, \$5.00, third, \$15. For foals 1889, mile heats, 2 in 3, 8:00; first payment \$5.00, second, \$5.00, third, \$15. For foals 1888, mile heats, 2 in 3, 8:00; first payment \$5.00, second, \$5.00, third, \$15. For foals 1887, mile heats, 2 in 3, 8:00; first payment \$5.00, second, \$5.00, third, \$15. For foals 1886, mile heats, 2 in 3, 8:00; first payment \$5.00, second, \$5.00, third, \$15. For foals 1885, mile heats, 2 in 3, 8:00; first payment \$5.00, second, \$5.00, third, \$15. For foals 1884, mile heats, 2 in 3, 8:00; first payment \$5.00, second, \$5.00, third, \$15. For foals 1883, mile heats, 2 in 3, 8:00; first payment \$5.00, second, \$5.00, third, \$15. 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